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The Bombay Gazette.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	31st Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	7th Nov.
B.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	26th "
			1897
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	30th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.I. INDIA	8001	R. F. Brisco	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.I. AUSTRALIA	8001	I. Reeves	20th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	27th "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	24th "
M.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	1st May

The Steamers marked B. I., proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.I. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
The "India" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea cannot be booked for this voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th October, 1896.

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UNDER MAILS CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,735	350	7th Nov.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 8 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs 575
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Tricste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
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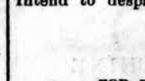
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of re-casting English Mail Steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,120 tons on the 31st Oct., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 29th Oct. at 2 p.m., callingat Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 29th Oct., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,977 tons, on or about 11th November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Nov..

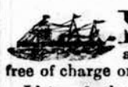
FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, on or about 21st Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28 h October, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government,
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
NATAL	4074 Bourdon		31st October 1896.
OCEANIEN	4259 Schmitz		28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707 Le Troadec		26th Dec. "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
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SEASON 1897.

WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.
No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.
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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booke on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
—CREASOTINE.—
THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.

An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.
Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.
This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

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—POWDER.—
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.
This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid ; will be found most satisfactory in its action ; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

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—CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.—
ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY.
SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.

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THE LIST appended gives a fair idea of the public taste of the moment. It shows a variety and also continued appreciation of the leading works of fiction. The order of the titles is of no significance :—

	Rs.	a.
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Mrs. Humphry Ward's Sir George Tressady	2	0
The Baba Log. By Rev. J. Middleton Macdonald	2	10
The Jaws of Death. By Grant Allen	1	8
The Sacrifice of Fools. By Surgn-Lieut-Colonel R. M. Graig	4	8
Illumination by Harold Federic	3	0
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The Animal Story Book. By Andrew Lang	4	8
The Mighty Atom, by Marie Corelli	2	0
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Dartmoor Idylls, by S. Baring Gould	2	0
Flotsam. By H. Seton Merriman	3	0
His Honor and a Lady. By S. J. Duncan	2	0
March Hares. By George Forth	3	0
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The Heart of Princess Oara. By Anthony Hope	2	0
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A Rising Star. By David Christie Murray	2	0
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CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST, JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.
The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.
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A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT
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CRYSTALS.
INVALUABLE for
DISINFECTING ROOMS.
DISINFECTING CLOTHES.
KEEPING OFF INSECTS.
Per Bottle Cash, Re. 1-4. Credit, Re. 1-7.
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PRICE.....Rs. 6
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NOTICE
IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place in the KODIBAG DEPOT, near Karwar, from 16th November, 1896.
2. The probable quantity of timber that will be put up for sale is as follows :—
Teak 2015 tons of 50 cubic feet each.
Blackwood 3 tons " "
Junglewood 5 tons " "
3. The timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset moderate price.
4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.
5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.
E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. of Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D. of Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 11th September, 1896.

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FOR SALE
ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London
One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.
A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.
Apply to
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In recent years it has become the habit in all sorts and conditions of trade to cry out
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with 10, 20 and sometimes 30 jewels to recommend them. This Ostentatious display of jewels (?) seems to find attractions for many ; but the intelligent reasoning section of the Public for whom we lay ourselves out would understand that for such absurd prices it would be impossible to obtain anything but imitations, and even if jewels did exist in the better lasses of watches, they are of use only when
WELL FINISHED AND WELL FITTED.
All "Cheap Lines" of goods come from—no one knows where. They possess no identity. They have no parents and are offered to the world without any character whatsoever
GENUINE ENGLISH WATCHES.
come to us with an unbroken record of advance and a reputation extending over a period of nearly
FOUR CENTURIES.
Of course the horological machines of the Sixteenth Century, cannot be compared with the precision exacted from time-keepers to-day ; as during the last 50 years progress has been very marked and has consisted chiefly in perfecting what had already been given to the Horological world.
The English Watches we beg to offer to the Public of which every part has been
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ACME OF PERFECTION.

MOVEMENT. Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled, 4 pairs rubies, escapement on ends, expansion balance, palladium breguet hair spring, jewellings of the finest description. All pivots most carefully tempered. Every watch carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperature.

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18-Carat Gold heavy Crystal face Case	Rs. 550
18-Carat Gold heavy Hunting Case	" 600
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Sterling Silver Crystal face Case	" 225
Sterling Silver Hunting Case	" 240
Sterling Silver Half-hunting Case	" 250

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ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUE,
WHICH GIVES FULL PARTICULARS AS TO THE DIFFERENT SIZES, SHAPES, AND PRICES OF OUR MANUFACTURE. IT IS A PERFECT WORK OF ART AND BOUND TO INTEREST THE SMOKING PUBLIC.

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From BUBONIC PLAGUE, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, TYPHOID and ENTERIC FEVERS
By being ABSOLUTELY certain that your DRINKING WATER is GERMLESS and STERILIZED
AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN BY THE USE OF THE MALLIE FILTER PASTEUR THEORIES.
The following are some of the results obtained at the Laboratory of Toxicology of Paris, with these magnificent Filters :—
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1. A sample of flood water was examined and found to contain 1,200 colonies of bacteria. A sample was filtered through AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTERS and examined, and there were found, after 48 hours, NO colonies of bacteria whatever.
2. A culture of TYPHOID BACCILUS in beef-tea was added to water and filtered—no BACILLI PASSED THROUGH THE FILTER.
3. A culture of anthrax bacilli was passed through with similar results. A guinea-pig INOCULATED WITH THE CULTURE DIED IN 36 HOURS ; another guinea-pig inoculated with the filtered LIQUID WAS ABSOLUTELY UNAFFECTED.
The immense number, the regular size, and the minuteness of the grains of Amianthus Porcelain explain its rapid filtering property and its impenetrability to microbes bacilli.
Signed—Dr. R. Durand Fardel and Dr. F. Bordas.
Paris, 26th May, 1892.
LOSE NO TIME.—Send for Illustrated descriptive List or call and examine the Filters.
BEYNON & CO., SOLE RETAIL AGENTS BOMBAY & POONA.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.

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BEAUTIFUL SMOOTH SKATING SURFACE ON MAGNIFICENT SCALE,

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 4th, 5th and 6th proximo, these days being Public Holidays under the "NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 27th October, 1896.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share will be paid (on production of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 28th October, 1896, on and after MONDAY the 2nd November, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

THOS. H. MOORE, Chief Agent.

27, Hummum Street, Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the Town Custom House, THIS DAY, of UNCLAIMED and CONFISCATED GOODS, consisting of Methylated Spirits, Wines and Spirits, Liqueurs, used postage stamps, Paint, Lampware, Bin dles and Bars Iron, Machinery, Cocoanuts, Glassware, Soaps, Cooking Stoves, Bobbins, Building Stone, Bales, Gunnies and Twine, Marble Slabs, 160 Kegs Iron Nails, Barrel Cement, Boiler Composition, Silverware, Filigree work, Pencils and Watch Keys, Hardware, Mother-of-Pearl Shells, Oilmanstores, Candles, 400 Deck Chairs, Tobacco, Cotton, Pitch, Grain Sweepings, Liguorine (dangerous petroleum) and various other articles.

The sale will commence at 1 p.m. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down and the goods must be cleared within one week from the day of sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

R. E. ENTHOVEN, Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 29th October, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RAGUNATH RAMCHANDRA, has contracted TO SELL the hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereinunder written. Any person or persons having any claim against or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of purchase, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise he, she or they will be precluded from making the same, and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim which will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE HEREINABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement One thousand two hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts whereof ten goonthas are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue formerly under survey No. 316 Pote Nos. 1-2-3-4 and 5 and now under survey No. 1 Pote No. 5 and one hundred and seventy-five square yards under survey No. 313 Pote Nos. 1 and 2, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bandora under No. 173, all which premises are situate in the village of Bandora in the Taluka of Salsette in the Zilla or District of Thana and in the Registration Sub-District of Thana Salsette, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Muncherjee Framjee Satin, known by the name of Khusbru Lodge, on or towards the West and North by the Public Road leading to Bandora Hill, and on or towards the South by the property of Tookaram Totia, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ragoonath Ramchandra.

CHALK, WALKER, & SMETHAM, Solicitors for the Purchaser.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ÆRATED WATERS.

THESE Waters are prepared from the recipe of a celebrated Belfast Maker of Ærated Waters, and will not become rancid by keeping.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz Rs. a
SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
TONIC	0 12	POTASH	0 12
GINGERALE	0 12	HOP ALE	0 12
RASPBERRY	0 12		

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MESSRS. SOUZA AND FERNANDEZ,

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EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

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SALE OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSIC BOX, IRON SAFE, NATIVE SCENTED OILS, MAGIC LANTERN by Riley Brothers with Excellent Views (Slides), &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Hajee Ebrahim Joosub, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th October, 1896, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of silver, gilt, and metal watches in variety, clocks, time-pieces, palanquin clocks, music box, iron safe, native scented oil, watch stands and holders, false rings, brooches, necklace, metal cleaning powder, watch cases, chains, hooks, fanning machine, old, &c., &c.

Also in re G. E. Smith, an insolvent, consisting of magic lantern with excellent grand views, slides, &c.

Also in re Lladhur and Mooljee Visur Dussa and Ruttonsey Ludha Visa, formerly trading with Veljee Kurpal, in the name of Anundjee Kurpal (insolvents) consisting of mattress, pillows, and empty mehta box.

Also in re Khandoo Bhicajee Balsari, an insolvent, consisting of one gold gajthuki and 1 tool with lac, 4 silver toe rings.

Also in re Tulockchand Harmanwalla, an adjudged insolvent, consisting of galvanized iron gutters.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of brass pots, bill-hooks, Guzerati books, handkerchiefs, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of one two-wheeled cart, old, and one four-wheeled hand-cart, old.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th October, 1896.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE, FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

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RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
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P. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
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MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held, on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Lintorn Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

Subscriptions will be received by Lieut-General McLeod Innes, 9, Lexham Gardens, Cromwell Road, London, W.

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Honorary Secretary, Colonel T. DEANE, Simla.

Subscriptions will be received in India, by Messrs. King, King and Co., Bombay; Messrs. King, Hamilton and Co., Calcutta; and by the Alliance Bank, Simla, and its branches at Calcutta, Cawnpore, Agra, Ajmere, Darjeeling, Lahore, Murree, Mussoorie, Rawal Pindi and Umballa. Subscriptions are limited to a maximum of Rs. 32 in India.

By order of the Committee, T. DEANE, Col., Hony. Secy.

Simla, 8th July, 1896.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incig. RESERVE FUND	„ 3,000,000
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The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	16 6 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

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IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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BANKS.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

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ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

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SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 0 0
Reserves and Rest	„	11,06,292 9 8
Deposits	„	1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	„	5,86,358 14 2
Sundries	„	1 09,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	„	1,14,95,568 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,30,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	„	2,32,936 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„	322,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board, F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1895.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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NOTICES.

THE LATE MR. VURJEEVANDAS MADOWDAS MEMORIAL FUND.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing towards the above Fund, as well as those who have already subscribed, are requested to send in the amount of their subscription to the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of the Fund.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND,
GOVINDJEE THAKERSEE MOWJEE,
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MERALLY MAHOMED CHINOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbach, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8.

It is most efficacious and quick in its cure.

A. C. CLARK, Captain, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Colaba.

ELECTRICITY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness, low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay, loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions, sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOME, Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES, Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co., FYZABAD.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS: The Bank of England. The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs.	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000 =	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 4,130,000 =	„	8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Pasage, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL, Landhaus Birkenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein,

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,337½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10 p. c.	142
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	[illegible]
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£4
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	30
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G.I.P.R. Consolidated-Stock	...	£100	all	guar. 5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	300		375
The Sapti Valley	26,000	500	50	...	65
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,200	4,100	all	100 Nil	600 52
Anglo-Indian	1,345				
Aurungabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay Unlisted	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	775
Central India	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,500
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	840
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,050
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	900	500	500	35	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	640
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	500
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,030
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	545
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	580
Khandesh	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	575
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullongha	1,800	500	500	35	675
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,750
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	500
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,225
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	665
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	220
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	900
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	500
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	730
Khanam Manfg. Co	600	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,250	1,000	dvd Rs35	800
Leopold	2,000	100	125	dvd Rs.10	260xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	950xd
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,200
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Mahboob Shah					
Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,375
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	132½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,275
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	545
Oriental	6,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	360
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,200
Simplex	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,100
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,080
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	900
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	130
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs 20	490
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	380
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Allance	1,000	60	500	dvd Rs15	680
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	500
Union Mills Ld	60	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	525
Vanbhunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	554	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	35	825
Wadia Mills	1,9	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,100
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowanigger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Broach Cotton Spinning and Press Co., Ld	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	145
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	14	187½
Colaba	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
East India	500	1,889	1,889	dvd Rs15	300
English Press and Manfg	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	100
French	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,125
Harvey and Babanathy	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
Himgoli Press Co., Ld	450	450	450	dvd Rs40	385
Khangaum	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	240	450	450	Rs40	630
Madhavbaug Cotton Gin and P. Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	82½
Motisali Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	380
Munmar M	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Beraar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	500xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	140
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	980
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	600
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,100
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5 7½	320
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	5
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	12	161
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,550
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,350	100	100	dvd 3	63
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,025
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	300	300	dvd Rs16	170
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	200
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	355
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Co.	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	95
Port Canning Co	8,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Soondy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,055
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Telephone Co. 1	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	324

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	26-3
Gold Leaf	,,	26-4 Nom.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	26-12 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-14 ,,
Australia bar Gold	,,	26-2 ,,
Bombay bar Gold	,,	25-11
Sovereigns	,,	16-14
Do. Dreyers	,,	16-13
Silver 17	=	87
Do. 17½	=	87-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 5h. 28m. High water, 3-58m., 3-50s. Low water, 10-40m., 9-50s.
Annual Meeting. Bombay Philharmonic Society, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Steamer Dilwara expected to arrive with drafts.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Safari entered and the steamer Thibet left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Langbank and Kaiser-i-Hind left the dock yesterday.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-FARSI.—A meeting will be held this evening at 5-30 in the hall of the New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when the Anjuman's Munshi will read and explain select passages from the poet Ka-anee.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A football match will be played on the Co-operage ground this evening between a team of St. Mary's College and a team captained by E. C. Morecroft. Play to commence at 5 p.m. sharp. The ground having kindly been lent for the occasion by the Secretary, Rovers' Football Club.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Yessoo, a woman, resident of Shrivardhan, who arrived in Bombay on Tuesday evening by the steam ship Juari, has reported to the police that some time during her voyage from Shrivardhan to Alibag, her hand-bag, containing gold ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 400, was stolen.

THE DIAMOND CASE.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday was fixed for hearing the charge of embezzlement against James Hamet, who styles himself an agent of Mr. Streeter, jeweller, of Bond Street, London, preferred by Mr Edgelow, solicitor, in respect of a diamond, valued at Rs. 19,000. The accused sent in a medical certificate stating that he was ill and unable to attend the court. Superintendent Harry Brewin, who is in charge of the case, having no objection to a postponement being granted, the magistrate adjourned the hearing until the 10th proximo.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rama Baloo appeared to answer a charge of assaulting Gangabai, a Hindu woman, on the 22nd instant. It appears that accused had lent a grinding-stone to complainant, which the latter lost. Accused was greatly vexed at this, and taking two men with him went to complainant's room and assaulted her very severely. The other two are still at large. The magistrate remarked that it was a cowardly assault, and fined the accused Rs. 40, or ordered him to suffer five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of a Hindu, named Rajaram bin Rajaram, aged twenty years, residing with his father-in-law, at the 3rd Lane, Kamatipoora. For the past three years deceased had been ailing and subject to fits. He had been without employment for the last twelve months. On Tuesday afternoon Rajaram was found lying unconscious in his room and was conveyed by his relatives in the evening to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had been suffering from opium poisoning. He was detained under treatment at the Hospital, but never came to himself again and died at 10 p.m. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the deceased purchased two annas worth of opium on the previous day from a licensed vendor's shop at Kamatipoora. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

A FATAL REMEDY FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.—Luximee, a Hindu woman, aged thirty-five years, residing with her husband, Hunmanta Purbatti, at De Lisle Road died at 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening in a victoria, while being taken to the J. J. Hospital, by her brother-in-law, suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. It appears from the inquiry made by the police that deceased had been suffering from dysentery for the past four days, and consequently she asked her husband, on Monday night, whether she could take some opium as an antidote. The husband advised her not to do so, but during his absence at work on Tuesday she purchased two annas worth of opium and swallowed it. She was found unconscious in the evening by her daughter, who informed her father at the mill. The husband immediately left the mill, but before he could reach home, the deceased was placed in a victoria by her brother-in-law, and was being conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, when she died on the way. Her body was taken by the police to the morgue. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the morgue, on view of the body of the deceased, when a verdict of death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

THEFT FROM MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Flanagan charged Mahadoo Ramji, an old offender, and Baboo Bhagoo, before Mr. P.H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a roll of lead-sheets, valued at Rs. 75, belonging to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. In consequence of certain information received policeman No. 82E proceeded to Parel Road at about 9 o'clock on Tuesday night, and saw the two accused carrying the roll of lead-sheets. On seeing the policeman, the accused dropped the roll and decamped, but they were chased, and overtaken by the sepoy at a short distance. The accused then made a statement and took the sepoy to the premises of the iron foundry belonging to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas at Byculla, and pointed out the place whence they had stolen the property. The first accused, against whom stood a previous conviction, pleaded intoxication, while No. 2 stated that as No. 1 was unable to lift up the load, he only went to his assistance. His Worship convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1 to one year's and No. 2 to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BAL VIDWAJAVA SABHA.—At a public meeting of this Sabha, held in Mr. Wagle's banglaow, Kandewadi, on Sunday last, Mr. Keshave Hari Powdwal delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture on "Our Societies." On the motion of Mr. G. K. Kantakir, Mr. Vishnu Dinkar Vaidya was voted to the chair. The minutes of the last meeting held on the 15th inst. having been read by Mr. G. N. Vadivkar, the honorary secretary of the Sabha and confirmed, the chairman in a few suitable words, introduced the lecturer. The lecturer dealt with the subject ably, impressing upon the minds of the audience the necessity of the National Congress, the Social Conference, the Industrial Association and many other Societies. In the discussion, which followed, Messrs. Joshi, Apte and G. N. Josh took part. They vied with each other in vigorously discussing the points mooted in the lectures and thanked the lecturer for having selected a very useful subject. The chairman, Mr. V. D. Vaidya, who, on rising, was received with cheers, addressed the meeting at some length. He weighed the "pros" and "cons" of the subject, touching all the points of the lecturer. The meeting was then dissolved with a vote of thanks to the chair, which was proposed by Mr. N. B. Rowe.

CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON A CHILD.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore brought up on remand and again charged Gunpat Babaji, a mill-hand, resident of Poona, at present staying in Bombay with attempting to commit rape on the person of a girl, named Shantee, aged four years, daughter of Crishnibai, a woman, residing in a room of a chawl at the second street, Kamatipoora. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, appeared for the accused. After evidence for the prosecution had been further recorded, the accused, on being questioned by the court, denied the charge, which he said was trumped up by the prosecution on account of some ill-feeling existing between them. He said that for the past five or six months that he had been residing in the chawl the prosecutrix constantly requested him to take her in his keeping, but he refused to do so as he was a married man. On account of his refusal to do so, she had threatened to "show" him on some day, and she eventually succeeded in bringing the present charge against him. Mr. Dalvi then called two witnesses on behalf of his client to prove the enmity between the parties, but the testimony of these witnesses only went to show that accused was in their company from the evening of the 15th instant to the following morning. His Worship convicted the accused under section 354 of the Penal Code and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MAJOR R. OWEN.—We are glad to learn that this gentleman has now practically recovered from his long and painful illness, and will, if sufficiently strong, in all probability leave the Sassoon Hospital in the course of the next week.—*Deccan Herald.*

A MODEL evening gown is of English yellow brocaded silk of a very rich texture. On the foot of the skirt panels are designs applique in brown velvet; the sleeves and bodice drapings are of yellow gaze soutache; brown velvet and brocade twisted together form an upstanding ear bow on one shoulder, a bunch of brown leaves being set on the other; the crossings of gauze on the bodice are drawn through a diamond buckle at the waist, showing a small portion of the front of the bodice, applique in velvet, between to match the skirt.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 53, Harrington Road, London, England.;

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL SIR E. COLLES, Military member, will leave Simla on tour about November 12th, arriving at Calcutta early in December. He proposes visiting Malakand, Peshawar, Attock, Kalabagh, Sialkot, Jammu and Karnal.

MR. KISCH, on return from leave, has rejoined his appointment of Postmaster-General, Bengal. Mr Stewart Wilson, who has been occupying his place in Bengal, goes to the North-West Provinces, Mr. Ham, on relief by the latter officer, taking a month's privilege leave.

ON the 20th instant tongas were to commence running regularly from Srinagar to Rawalpindi. The journey for the future will be accomplished in about 60 hours, including two night's halt between Baramoola and Murree. The charge for a special tonga is Rs. 134; a through seat in the mail costs Rs. 37; and an ekka can be hired to run through for eighteen rupees.

AN Ayurvedic practitioner of Calcutta has submitted a curious protest to the Government in connection with the precautions now being taken against the plague in Calcutta. He endeavours to make out that the disease is described in the Sanskrit text under the name of *Bradhna*, and that it was therefore known to the Aryans many centuries before the Christian era. Why this should be a reason for failing to take precautions against it now is not stated.

THE bad example of the Bengal Legislative Council writes the Calcutta paper has corrupted the guileless innocence of the Municipality of Madras; and now the President of that body has to complain of the unreasonable lengths to which the right of interpellation is carried. Of a series of questions recently put by a Municipal Commissioner he observed that most of them were "very personal," and dealt with the private affairs of a municipal officer, "into which the Commissioners as a public body had no right to pry." The justice of these remarks will hardly be questioned. It seems a pity, therefore, that the President saw fit to answer the question, at all, more especially as he added that he would have been justified in declining. It is not by humouring the gentlemen who delight in asking such questions that the evil will be put an end to.

THE friction which has existed for some time past between the daily workmen at the South Indian Railway workshops at Negapatam and the railway authorities, on account of some new regulations which have been introduced, has just resulted in a serious riot in which the police, who were guarding the workshops, fired into the crowd of rioters, killing two of them and wounding several. Unable to effect an entrance into the workshops, the rioters attacked the railway station, wrecking and looting the booking and parcels office, cutting the telegraph wires, and pulling up and destroying the permanent way for about two miles. Military assistance has been obtained from Trichinopoly to supplement the police force in the town, to preserve order. Telegraphic communication with Negapatam has since been restored. Further particulars are awaited.

THE following grants have been made to Volunteer Corps on account of the camps of exercise which are proposed to be held during the ensuing cold season:—Punjab Command: North-Western Railway Volunteers, Rs. 2,400; 1st Punjab Corps, Rs. 1,500 plus Rs. 320 for railway expenses; Punjab Light Horse, Rs. 480 plus Rs. 172 for railway expenses. Bengal Command: Surma Valley Mounted Rifles, Rs. 4,295; Ghazipore Light Horse and the Companies of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps in the Allahabad district, Rs. 1,140 (combined camp); Behar Light Horse, Rs. 2,500; Midland Railway Volunteers, Rs. 1,140; 5th Administrative Battalion, N.-W. P. and Oudh Volunteers, Rs. 1,160; Gorakhpur Light Horse and the Companies of the Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps in the Oudh district Rs. 1,350 (combined camp); Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles and Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles, Rs. 1,722 (combined camp); East Indian Railway Corps, Rs. 2,400; Calcutta Light Horse, Rs. 504; Calcutta Naval Volunteers, Rs. 870; Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers, Rs. 900; Presidency Battalion, Rs. 1,800; Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, Rs. 1,500; Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles, Rs. 1,134; Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles and the detachment of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers, Rs. 1,829 (combined camp); Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 2,100; Chittagong, Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 375; Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps, Rs. 300.

REGARDING the many rumours as to the marriage of the young Queen of Holland, she has asserted herself as anxious to remain unmarried as long as possible, and has more than once recently expressed her determination to have a decisive voice in the choice of her future husband. The governess of certain young ladies, who are the Queens's constant companions, stated that the Queen recently made the following remark:—"I am very fond of my subjects, and I hope to please them in every way, but if they think they are to have a voice in the selection of my future husband they never made a greater mistake. If they take any extreme measures I shall be more determined than ever, for I am resolved they must not coerce me into a marriage which is distasteful. I shall not marry unless I am allowed some voice in the matter." An interesting anecdote concerning the young Queen's patriotism was told to the Amsterdam correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* by some ladies who know her. It appears that during a recent visit to a foreign Court the young sovereign asked her own Ambassador if he had any daughters. He replied in the affirmative. "Then do send for them at once, for I do so wish to see some Dutch girls and talk Dutch." "But your Majesty," said the embarrassed Ambassador, "my daughters only speak ——, as they were born in this country and not in Holland." "Then do not send for them; I do not want to see any Dutch girls who cannot speak Dutch," was the curt reply.

REPEATED reference has lately been made to the shrinkage of the French population. On this subject a correspondent writes to the *Daily News*:—"May not the cost of getting married in France act as a check upon marriage, and so partly account for the shrinkage of French population? The other day a wedding was thus celebrated by well-to-do middle-class folks in Burgundy, and may serve as a type. No less than five sumptuous banquets were given by the bride's father—namely, two dinners, two breakfasts, and one ball-room supper. At one of the dinners, to which sat down sixty guests, no less than fifty bottles of champagne were drunk, to say nothing the red wines and liqueurs strange to say, no one seemed any the worse. The respective processions to Maire and church on different days involved the hire of sixty carriages, this cost also falling upon the young lady's parents, the entire ceremonial involving an outlay of several hundred pounds. Nor was the affair less onerous to invited friends and relations. The ladies were expected to display a new and fashionable toilette upon each separate occasion—banquets, balls, civil and religious celebration. To the bridegroom fell all kinds of expenses, such as fees, gifts to the church and the poor—these, however, a trifle compared to the mental and bodily wear and tear of three days' perpetual merry-making; last, but not least, the necessity of looking pleased. When Anglomania has altered all this, and a Frenchman's wedding day means two or three hours' ceremonial only, we may expect the marriage rate to go steadily up." This is all very well, but (as our contemporary points out) the cause of "the shrinkage of France is a decline, not so much in the marriage rate as in the birth-rate." Are French christenings as formidable as the *Daily News*' correspondent represents French weddings to be?

BLACK ISLAND, in the River Shannon, is in a state of siege. A number of decrees for arrears of seed potato rate have been issued against the inhabitants of the island, and the Sheriff, with his assistants, on Saturday set forth to execute them. On their arriving opposite the island, however, the neighbours refused to supply boats, and consequently the seizures had to be postponed. The inhabitants of the island have posted sentries to give warning of the approach of the officers of the law, and they express themselves as fully prepared to prevent the Sheriff's officers from landing on their shores.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

MR. SHAPURJEE B. BROACHA sends us the following account of the observations made by him at the meeting of the Star of India Mill Company on the "reply of the Executive," published in our yesterday issue:—

I beg to offer a personal explanation. At the meeting held on the 13th June, I happened to make some remarks which seemed to have pained very much the young Engineer of the Star of India Mills. When I made those remarks I was not aware that he was the son of my fear and esteemed friend, the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Dharmsey, or the grandson of the natur's nobleman, the late Mr. Dharamsey Poojabhoy. But before I was aware of any such relationship I happened to be at the mill in company of my friend Mr. Latimer, and we both went over the Engine-house together and came away impressed that nothing could have been kept cleaner or were working more smoothly than the engines of the Star of India Mills. I came away determined to do full justice to the young Engineer. I beg to propose, "that the directors' report with the profits and loss account for the year ended 1895 as amended and confirmed by the Committee appointed by the Shareholders be approved and adopted. "At the meeting held on the 13th June last the shareholders passes the resolution." That the audited statement of accounts of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1895, be referred to a committee of shareholders, consisting of, Messrs. Talackchund Maneckchund, Motichand Dewchand, Rustomjee Maneckjee Engineer, Cooverjee Merwanjee Mehta, and Dr. L. J. Pinto, with power to add to the number, to re-examine, and if necessary, to reframe the accounts and to submit the same with report to the next meeting of the shareholders to be called two months from this date, and until such accounts are re-examined and reframed by the committee the consideration of Directors' report and the accounts are to be submitted be adjourned. The dispute between the Agents and the majority of shareolders is this. The Agents say that they are entitled to two pies commision on the accounts. The Committee of shareholders say that they are not. The agreement between the Agents and the Company is that the agents shall be entitled to two pies commission when the net earnings in any year after paying for the cost of working maintenance and repairs, and after providing two per cent for depreciation on capital, shall be sufficient to pay a dividend at four per cent. on the paid up capital of the Company. The Agents say that they have earned Rs. 77,617, and therefore they are entitled to two pies commission. The committee say that they have not earned that sum, but assuming for argument that they have, that sum has to near a deduction of 2 per cent. depreciation on Capital. "Capital," according to the articles of association is "the capital for the time being raised or authorised to be raised for the purposes of the Company." The capital of the mill is eighteen lakhs of rupees; ten lakhs paid up by the shareholders, and eight lakhs authorised to be raised on the mortgage of the mills. All eighteen lakhs are sunk into the construction of the mill. Two per cent. depreciation on the eighteen lakhs is Rs. 36,000. But in law you could not provide for depreciation until the past losses are wiped off. The Company has been carrying a loss of Rs. 51,000. Deducting Rs. 51,000 from Rs. 77,000 leaves only Rs 26,000 for depreciation, and the Agents therefore are not entitled to two pies commission. The Agents report that they do not understand these ingeneous additions and subtractions. What they understand by the agreement is that they have only to earn Rs. 60,000 during a year, Rs. 20,000 for depreciation for by capital they understand ten lakhs paid-up capital, and Rs. 40,000 for dividend. If the past losses do not allow providing for depreciation, so much the verse for the depreciation funds; and if the past losses do not allow to be paid a four per cent. dividend to the shareholders so much the worse for the shareholders. The Committe reply assuming for argument that your understanding of the agreement is correct, but you have not earned Rs. 60,000. For the sum of Rs. 77,617 has to bear two deductions. A sum of Rs. 1,0000 for charges or brokerage on the issue of debentures which the Agents have been carrying forward from year to year without a resolution of the Board or the resolution of the shareholders. In the year under report the Agents sold two lacs of these debentures at a profit of Rs. 3,000 which they ought to have deducted from the expenditure incurred on debentures, but which they have added to the credit of profit account. The second item is interest amounting to Rs. 8,437 on account of depreciation at 5 per cent to the credit of depreciation fund. The depreciationfund has been credited with interest since its foundation. Why should it not be credited this year then? The depreciation fund has either to be invested in Government securities or has to be used for the purposes of the Company. If used for the purposes of the company, then interest has to be paid thereon like all borrowed money. These two sums make a total of Rs. 23,617 which, deducted from Rs. 77,617, leaves the net earnings to Rs. 55,979. To this the Agents have made a reply a printed copy of which has been sent to every shareholder. Although in the reply the voice is the voice of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., the hand is the hand of our late chairman. They ask for sympathy and consideration of the shareholders on several grounds. Firstly, the Company did not work with success under the management of its former agents; secondly, in the year 1893, after the death of Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck, the senior surviving partner refused to finance the mill, and threatened to put into liquidation unless immediately relieved of the agency; thirdly, that thereon every capitalist was approached and none was found bold enough to take up the task until Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. came forward to give their helping hand "upon terms which were in the least degree inferior to the terms they ultimately accepted;" fourthly, the company's shares stood at "this time" at the nominal rate of about Rs. 75 per share and threatened to be unsaleable; fifthly they accepted rates for muccadumage much lower than those allowed to their predecessors; sixthly, it may be all very well to be wise after the event, and to depreciate the result of our successful labours by sapient references to the present prosperous condition of the mill industry generally. Whether the management under former agents was or was not a success, the truth or otherwise of the charge could be proved to demonstration. The mill was entirely under the management of Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., for the period of 1892. It was entirely under the management of Messrs Visram Ebrahim and Co., in the years 1894 and 1895. For the present I will bar the year 1893, during which the mill was managed for seven months by Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., and for five months by Messrs. VisramEbrahim and Co. Any one acquainted with the mill history of Bombay knows that in the year 1889, the mill industry was so severe; and from that year to the year 1892, our population was struggling to be overtaken by consumption or demand. During those years several times short time was proposed and once carried out. To give one instance of the depression of the mill industry Messrs. Tata and Co. have an Indian reputation for successful management of the mills. Any Company managed by them at once arrest investors attention, and most deservedly so. During that period the Rs. 500 paid up shares of the Swadeshi Mills, a mill bought at less than half its value, at one time stood at Rs. 200 a share. Every one knows that the year 1895 was an *El Dorado* year for the mill industry in Bombay, compared to which the year 1892 was a very poor year indeed; yet in year 1895 Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Company made a profit of Rs. 77,600, whereas in the year 1892 Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Company made a profit of Rs. 91,800. Would you be surprised to hear that he none of the lean years have Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Company made less profit than Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Company have done in the fat years of 1894 and 1895. Why then this calumny on a dead man, who they know could not be here to answer for himself? Why this cruel insinuation, "owing to certain circumstances into which we will not enter for the present," against a dead man than whom a straighter or honester man one seldom came across? Why then this bombast and blast "It may be all very well to be wise after the event and to depreciate the result of our successful labours by sapient reference to the present prosperous condition of the mill industry generally." The second ground is that in the year 1893, after the death of Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck the senior partner refused to finance the mill and threatened to put the mill into liquidation unless relieved of the agency. The very best thing that could have happened to the shareholders would be the mill going into liquidation. For if the mill had been sold immediately the shareholders would have got back Rs. 600 or Rs. 700 a share. If a year later they would have got the full value of their shares. The shareholders could not have been put under the cruel necessity of parting with their shares for a long. But what are the facts? From the year 1889 to the middle of the year 1893 the Mill paid in Commission Rs. 2,55,000, of which only a sixth, or a sum of Rs. 42,500, went to the pockets of Messrs. K.M. Heeramaneck and Co., and the balance of Rs. 213,000 went to the pockets of their co-sharers. When the sudden closing of the mints in 1893 dislocated the finance of the Mills in Bombay, the surviving partner of Messrs. K.M. Heeramaneck and Co., called upon his co-shares, who had received five-sixth of the commission, to help him temporarily in financing the mills, he proposed to subscribe among themselves *pro rata* a lakh or lakh and a-half of rupees to lend to the mill or to join their signatures to his at the Banks. This the co-shares flatly refused to do. At the sight of so much selfishness Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co., threw up the agency. The co-sharers were men of means and ability. Why did they not take up the work? Because they would neither run any risk or responsibility; neither would they toil. I should like to know who were the capitalists they approached and were refused? Did they approach them with the single-minded purpose of making the best terms for the shareholders? Did they give up the commission as Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. did? No, Sir, the shareholders' interests were furthest from their heart. They approached people to make secret terms for themselves. They offered them to work the mills on Messrs. K. M. Heerama

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INDIAN INDUSTRY, Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 28.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a further advance in Consols of ¼ per cent., at 108-11-16; with Indian Sterling Loan a half per cent. higher, at 117½. The Bank rate remained at 4 per cent. and he market rate of discount on short London Bills remained at 3½ per cent.; but that on six months' sight Indian Paper was put up 1-8th, to 3 per cent 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities further advanced 7-16d., to £61-15-16. The price of Bar Silver receded 1-8d., to 29-15-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was ¼ cent cheaper, at 65 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher, at 84¾ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was further put up 1-16th to 1s. 2 17-32d. per rupee. Paris quotations were unchanged.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 2,150,000 quarters or 60,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the end of the previous week. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted on London yesterday at 43½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, tone of the market quiet.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 15-16d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were generally 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for October deliveries and 4 11-64d. for February-March, Egyptian "Fair" Brown, declined 1-16d., to 5½d. per lb. The market closed quiet last evening, the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, exclusive of 200 East Indians, Surats were easier; and Arrivals quiet. The day's Imports were 21,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 15-16 cents; but Futures for January were 6 points higher, at 7·94 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 64,000 bales; and below we give the relative figures for the three years for the same time:—

	1897.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	64,000	42,000	74,000
Three days' do.	179,000	149,000	220,000
Since 1st September	2,105,000	1,497,000	2,003,000

There has been rather more doing in our local Cotton market to-day, exporters having bought 700 bales, consisting of 200 Chundur, at Rs. 183; 100 each of Bhownuggur, at Rs. 190; Kadi Gianed, at Rs. 186; old Bengal, at Rs. 165; and New, at Rs. 168-75; and 50 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 188; and new Khangaum, at Rs. 260; the Mills having taken only 100 each of Broach, at Rs. 192; and New Bengal, at Rs. 183 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices all unchanged.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been open for business to-day; but transactions for shipers' account have been upon only a moderate scale, the feeling having been steady and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	831 bales.
Wheat	11,550 cwts.
Linseed	5,007 "
Rapeseed	2,093 "
Gingelly	8,626 "
Castorseed	6,328 "
Rice	1,788 "

FREIGHTS.—We have again no fresh business to report, rates generally may be taken as 14s. to 15s. per ton; and 15s. per ton for November shipment to Liverpool is still the quotation.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 2 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Demand was sold by the Bank at 1s. 2¾d.; but the rate dropped to 1s. 2 11-16d., and there were not many sellers at the rate. We close quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 11-16d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2¾d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 29-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·53½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm and advancing and rates for 3½ per Cents moved up to 102 5-16 for cash, and 102½ for the settlement, and 102 5-16 for the November account, and at the close a further rise of 1-8 to 3-16ths had been established, at which the market left off. Three per Cents having been quoted at par, nominal.

SHARES remain a quiet market with very little business passing and little movement in prices. The only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 20 in Currimbhoy Mill Scrip and of Rs. 15 in Framji Petit; and a decline of Rs. 25 each in Indian Manufacturing and Jubilee; at Rs. 15 in Howard and Bullough, and of Rs. 10 in James Greaves. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½, to Rs. 1,337½. Bank of Bengal are Rs. 25 lower, at Rs. 1,320 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats easier.
Good Dhollera 3 22-32
The Manchester market has been quiet.
2½ per cent. Consols 108 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes 101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 91 15-16
Bar Silver 29 15-16

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October 1896, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minerals Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,16,000	4,000	3,22,000
Or per mile of Railway	61	129	2	192
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	16,52,893	20,88,300	75,927	38,17,120
Total for 15 weeks...	17,54,893	23,04,300	79,927	41,33,120
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,40,013	2,21,473	5,747	3,73,233
Per mile of Ry do.	87	132	4	223
Total to corresponding date do.	19,03,480	27,99,666	91,283	47,97,129

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 51,263
Ditto to date ..... " 6,58,339

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th October, 1896, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	85,000	1,50,000	4,000	2,39,000
Or per mile of Railway	184	325	9	518
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	11,93,630	15,35,581	52,268	27,81,479
Total for 15 weeks...	12,78,630	16,85,581	56,268	30,20,479
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,937	1,45,750	1,225	2,47,912
Per mile of Ry do.	219	316	3	536
Total to corresponding date do.	13,09,857	18,27,181	44,499	31,81,537

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 8,912
Ditto to date ..... " 1,61,358

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT—OCTOBER 27.

10 p.m.	81·9

WEDNESDAY.—OCTOBER 28.

6 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	84·7
2 p.m.	85·9
6 p.m.	83·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MORRISON.—October 15, at Mussoorie, the wife of the Rev. W. J. P. Morrison, M. A., of a daughter. (Still-born.)
POWELL.—October 21, at Jhansi, the wife of R. J. Powell-Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARTON—BARDADBENT.—October 21, at Holy Trinity Church, Murree, by the Right Revd the Lord Bishop of Lahore, assisted by the Rev E J Warlow, Chaplain of Murree, and the Revd W F Cobb, M A, C M S, Multan, the Revd Cecil Edward Barton, B A, C M S, Multan, fourth son of the Revd John Barton, M A, Wimbledon Hill, London, to Esther Mary, the only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel J E Broadbent, R E
JOSIC—PANNELL.—October 7 at St Johns' in the Widderness, Naini Tal, by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Lucknow, Edwin Herbert Josic, of Bareilly, to Pauline Emma Pannell, of Naini Tal.

DEATH.

SAUNDERS.—October 25, at Madras, Conductor R. Saunders Madras Commissariat Department, aged 45.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1896.

ON November 3, less than a week hence, the Presidential Election will be decided, and the United States will know who is to replace President Cleveland at the White House in Washington. Many things have conspired to make the contest one of the bitterest and most passionately fought since that of 1860, when the election of Abraham Lincoln was the herald of Secession in the Southern States and one of the bloodiest wars of the century to restore the Union. The Electoral College will be elected by the body of electors on the 3rd November, and as each of its members has a mandate, from which there can be no departure, the publication of the name will show at once who has the majority of votes. The new President will enter on the duties of his office on the 4th March, 1897, when President Cleveland's term expires. The present occupant of the Presidential chair was elected by the Democratic Party, but he has throughout his period of office taken an independent line, especially in respect to a gold currency, which has alienated from him the mass of that Party. Major William McKinley of Ohio, the author of the famous tariff which bears his name, the Republican nominee, is more in sympathy with his views than Mr. William Jennings Brown of Nebraska, who has been nominated by the Democratic Party, the Populists and the Silver Republicans. A third candidate, General J. M. Palmer, of Illinois, nominated by the gold or "Sound Money" Democrats, is believed to have the good wishes of President Cleveland. But he is known to have not the slightest chance of election. His candidature derives its chief interest from the belief that the split in the Democratic Party diminishes the chances of Mr. Bryan and improves those of Mr. McKinley's, and will probably give the Presidency to the Republicans. On the other hand, there is a possibility that Mr. McKinley may lose the votes of a considerable number of "gold" Democrats, who would have voted for him as the sole representative of the "Sound Money" principle, but will prefer to give their votes to a Democrat upholding the same doctrine. If that should turn out to be the case, Mr. McKinley may lose his election through the mutiny in the enemy's camp. The Democrats who believed in Sound Money are variously credited with five hundred thousand and a million votes.

The political importance of this Presidential campaign is that it finds the States of the West and South arrayed against those of the North-East with a unanimity and a determination recalling that of the Southern States, when face to face with those of the North. The issue fifty years ago lay between State Rights, which meant the right of every State to larrup her own nigger, and Federal Rights which meant the claim of the abolitionist North to make an end of slavery at the first opportunity. The States of the West and South are more numerous than the Eastern States, and claim to have the majority. They consequently seek to control the national policy in such questions as free silver the protection of the small trader against the capitalist with his tyrannous "Trusts"—monopolies that are crushing the life out of the small manufacturers for the enrichment of the millionaire of New York. The Western States are agricultural, and the fall in the price of grain has reduced the farmers to bankruptcy and despair. They are heavily indebted to the money-lenders of the Eastern States, who, having mortgages on their farms, have reduced them to the status of tenants-at-will. Who would have thought that the freeholders of the United States would be reduced to a position analogous to that of the Deccan ryots in the grip of the Marwarree! They attribute their ruin to the existing currency system, which compels them to pay in appreciated gold, while the value of their produce is measured in depreciated silver. They are naturally passionate disciples of those who hold that silver can be rehabilitated by free coinage. They hail Mr. Bryan as a new Messiah when he promises that the infamy of crucifying mankind on a cross of gold shall cease. The planters and miners and small manufacturers and traders of the Southern States regard the "Creditor States" as little better than nests of robbers preying on the thrift and industry of the rest of the Continent. England shares the obloquy attaching to "Creditor" countries claiming to be paid in gold out of earnings counted in silver and sucking the life blood out of industrial America. The pent up fury evoked by President Cleveland's message to Congress on the refusal of Lord Salisbury to submit the Venezuelan controversy to arbitration, had its origin in this order of ideas. But Great Britain can be served-out by hostile tariffs; the Eastern States must be fought with other weapons. "Pray Heaven," says one of the spokesmen of the West and South, "that the vote may be sufficient, and that the remedy for the present state of things may not be sought in the cartridge." President Cleveland's pronouncement was represented by sundry newspaper correspondents as a bid for a third term of office. It was nothing of the kind, for the President had distinctly stated that he would not seek re-election, and even in the flush of the popularity accruing from the Message he did not depart from that determination. But he desired to notify to the Democratic Party that, however distasteful his views on the currency question might be, he was sound on the Monroe Doctrine, and that the American eagle would soar over the Western hemisphere, whatever might be the fate of free silver.

The idea of the free silver-men is that the people of the United States, numbering seventy-five millions, possessing a country of infinitely greater resources than all Europe put together, are quite able to do what the Latin Union found no difficulty in doing for seventy-five years—fix the ratio of gold and silver and maintain that ratio without concerning themselves with what the rest of the world were doing. The Hon Mr. R. P. Bland, one of the ablest leaders of the party, has set forth this thesis in the *North American Review* of last month. He maintains that a ratio of 16 to 1 can be established by a population possessing a productive power equal to France and Germany and Great Britain combined seeing that France and a few of the smaller European States established and upheld a ratio of 15½ to 1. With an immense territory yet to be developed, and with enterprises to be entered upon far exceeding anything seen in Europe, the requirements of America for money on a bimetallic base would be met, while it would be impossible to provide for those needs by gold alone. He argues that the Republican Party admits this when it confesses that bimetallism is better than monometallism; the Republicans would wait for the conversion of Europe to the double standard, while the Democrats would establish bimetallism at once—setting Europe an example that must be followed. The theory is that the price of silver throughout the world would be that fixed by the American mints; no one would sell it for less and no one would give more. The creditor would be paid in full and the debtor would not be robbed, as he is at present by the necessity of paying in a metal the price of which has been artificially enhanced by legislative changes, to the detriment of silver. Prince Bismarck in a letter addressed to the Governor of Texas gives it as his opinion that if the United States find it compatible with their interests to make an independent step in the direction of a double standard, such action would have a favourable influence on the establishment of an international agreement and the adhesion of the European States. That statement is likely to influence the action of a large number of German voters and help Mr. Bryan. It was believed that had the election taken place in August Mr. Bryan would have become President by an overwhelming majority. Some discouragement has fallen on his cause since then, and Mr. McKinley is—in London especially—believed to have the Presidency in his pocket. The truth is that there is no more reason to predict the success of McKinley than that of Bryan; perhaps on the whole rather less. We shall learn the result of this trial of strength between the Eastern States, and the States of the West and South which locally outnumber them, on Tuesday next. But whichever candidate succeeds the real questions at issue will not be decided; they will be embittered to a point perilous to the future of the States.

THE Government have dissolved the committee appointed to inquire into the outbreak of bubonic plague in Bombay and have directed the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Snow, to convey to the members of the committee their thanks for the services rendered. We ventured to recommend this course a fortnight since. The functions of the committee of inquiry were rendered superfluous by the appointment of a committee of specialists to go into the matter from the bacteorological standpoint. The valuable services of Dr. Waters, who has an exceptional familiarity with the plague seen in pristine virulence in the Persian Gulf, are still at the disposal of the Municipal executive. One of the most pressing problems to be dealt with is how to make the vast five-storied chawls, consisting of dark unventilated room, fit abodes for occupants numbering from five hundred to a thousand, none of whom have the most elementary idea of sanitary usages. If it should happen that the present mild visitation be succeeded by an outbreak of a different character, the lodgers in such buildings will perish not in scores or in hundreds but in thousands and tens of thousands, unless segregation be resumed as the one chance of saving some of their lives. Measures should be taken at once to compel the proper ventilation of such human burrows by air-shafts, the free admission of light and the purifying rays of the sun now wholly excluded as it is from a cellar. Precautions of this drastic character are indispensable as the only possible alternative to rigorous segregation. To legalise such measures it will be necessary to amend the Municipal Act, which is disastrously silent as to the means of ensuring that tenement houses composed of small rooms accomodating two or three or more families shall be provided with a sufficiency of openings to let in light and air, and allow foul emanations laden with poison to escape. Scarcely second in urgency and importance to this imperative work, to make safe and habitable the most insanitary structures of their size in their whole world, is the immediate removal of the frightful nuisance caused by the continued deposit of town-sweepings, and the nameless abominations covered by that designation, on the Byculla Flats. That swamp formerly far on the outskirts is now near the centre of the city, and its most densely inhabited quarters. It is little short of madness to dump down on the fetid and rotten layers of muck twenty or thirty feet deep the sweepings of the localities where bubonic fever prevails. If the practise be allowed to continue, the Byculla Flats may one day become the true plague spot of Bombay. It is seven years since Mr. Baldwin-Latham, brought out from England at heavy cost to advise on such matters, urged the vital importance of conveying the town sweepings to a safe distance. Since then millions of tons of abominations have been heaped on a combined area which in 1889-90 was already in a highly dangerous and insufferably offensive condition. What steps have been taken in these seven years to carry out Mr. Baldwin-Latham's recommendation? Nothing. Now that the plague is within the gates it is about time that the Government should intervene and take the matter in hand.

THE Indian administrator who is able to promptly adapt himself to circumstances, and to enter without notice upon a branch of work with which he has had little or no previous acquaintance, is almost certain to have a successful career before him. The gift is even of greater value to an administrator in a Native State, where Government is often of a semi-patriarchal type, than to one in British service. An instance of its possession is given in the way Mr. Purshotamrai Zala, the Naib Dewan of Junagadh, has dealt what it may be hoped is a death blow to the dacoities in that State and adjacent parts of Kathiawar. The Police Superintendent being on leave, the Naib Dewan was entrusted with the task of scattering the band of Makrani outlaws who at the beginning of the present year began to give trouble to the authorities. The dacoities were soon stopped, but the robber bands found shelter in the impenetrable recesses of the Gir forest. By the skilful disposal of the armed police force at his command, Mr. Purshotamrai cut off the supplies of the outlaws. Their chief Fakir Mahomed, and one of his lieutenants lost their lives, the one by drowning, the other in an encounter with the cordon of police. Other participators in the predatory raids that had spread terror to the neighbourhood were captured, tried and punished. At length only two leaders of the band remained at large—if that term be applicable to subsistence on roots and herbs in a forest jungle surrounded by an armed force. These two men, Alad Jehangir and Kala Mandosh surrendered themselves on Saturday last to the Naib Dewan at his camp at Morku. Thus an administrator whose work has hitherto been of an entirely different kind has succeeded in a personally conducted campaign, and with the help of bayonets lent by the British Government, in stamping out this conspiracy of depredation. Had it not been nipped in the bud the conspiracy might have attained to very considerable proportions; especially in view of the stimulus to a predatory life given by the rising prices of food stuffs, and partial failure of the crops. Kathiawar is not so badly off in the latter respect as many other parts of Western India, but even there it is prophesied that the crops will not give more than a ten-anna out-turn. Nearly 150 years ago Morarji Zala became Dewan of Junagadh, and since then a long list of members of the family have served the State with credit and distinction. It is gratifying to find that the traditions of the family for resourcefulness and energy in administrative work are still being worthily upheld in the Kathiawar principality.

WE cordially respond to the appeal Mr. Pestanji Jehangir makes in the letter which we publish in another column, for our assistance in calling attention to the relief fund that has been started for aiding the hillmen of Matheran. As yet there is no famine, but prices have risen so high that already these poor peasants are feeling the pinch of want. The proposed aid is to take the practical form which we have on previous occasions recommended. The money instead of being distributed amongst the sufferers to pass into the hands of extortionate dealers, is to be spent in the purchase of grain, which will be sold to the poor at as cheap a rate as possible. By this means even those who from one reason or another do not avail themselves of this charity will profit by it, since it will lead to a reduction in existing prices at and around the hill sanitaria nearest to Bombay. It is in the careful development of this plan of philanthropy in all affected areas that the best solution will be found of the problem how to prevent the anticipation of short harvests being turned into an instrument of extravagant and illegitimate gain on the part of grain retailers.

THE extra steamer Oriental, due here at 4 a.m., on Sunday next, will proceed direct into Victoria Dock and passengers will be landed there.

THE American Theosophists under the leadership of Mrs. Katherine Tingley will explain their aims and propaganda at the Town Hall this evening at nine o'clock. As their right to speak on behalf of Theosophy is being questioned, and as they are travelling all over the world to advance its claims an interesting meeting may be expected.

THE Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., has placed at the disposal of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet charitable funds, of whom he himself is one, a sum of Rs. 10,000 to be added to an amount of Rs. 8,000, which he contributed some time ago, for the purpose of affording relief to Zoroastrians in distressed circumstances. Owing to the low rate of interest allowed on Government paper, Mr. Wadia has left it to the discretion of the trustees to invest the amount in land or other securities.

WHAT might have been a disastrous conflagration was nipped in the bud last Sunday evening at the Quetta Club, says the local paper, mainly by the prompt action of Mr. Tarver of the 24th Baluchis, and Mr. Butler, the Club Steward. By some negligence on the part of the lamp-lighter, a fire, which had made considerable headway, was discovered in the lamp-room at about 7 p.m. This room is next to the Club Theatre, and had it once found its way into it, the entire club premises would have inevitably been gutted.

WHEN things are at the worst, writes the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, they sometimes mend, but the question

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

A letter has appeared from the Duke of Argyle, in which he urges the neutralization of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, and protests against Great Britain abandoning Egypt.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

VIENNA, Oct. 28.

The "Pester Lloyd" states that the Procurator-General of the Russian Synods, who was recently in Vienna, declared that a real alliance between France and Russia was impossible.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIS, Oct. 28.

At the opening of the French Chambers, yesterday, the President in both Houses glowingly dwelt upon the late visit of the Czar.

The Ministers replied with great enthusiasm.

M. Brisson in his speech alluded to the confidence and hope of France from the *entente* with Russia.

THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

Mr. Bryan is changing front and rather dropping silverism.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, Oct. 28.

The following is the result of the race for the Cambridgeshire:—

Winkfield's Pride	1
Yorker	2
Laodamia	3

DINNER TO LORD WENLOCK.

The Marquis of Lansdowne yesterday presided at a dinner given at Leeds in honour of Lord Wenlock.

His Lordship, in his speech on the occasion, testified to the ability displayed by the Government of Madras and referred to the extremely formidable scarcity that exists in India, and strongly urged that works of irrigation would do more good than any other form of public works.

THE QUEEN SENDS HER PORTRAIT TO THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Her Majesty the Queen is sending a jewelled miniature of herself to the Emperor of China.

THE AUSTRIAN PRESS ON THE SECRET AGREEMENT.

VIENNA, Oct. 27.

The Austrian Press is taking a calm view of the revelation in the "Hamburger Nachrichten" and expresses gratification that Austria has now to rely on an honest German statesman who does not conclude underhand Treaties with other Powers.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN AMERICA.

(FROM OUR CORERSPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London, October 27, says:—Both sides agree that the Presidential contest will be closed at 1. A credit panic will probably ensue in the event of Mr. Bryan winning, and, on the other hand, should Mr. McKinley be elected by a narrow majority, an armed conflict in the Western States is apprehended.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

POONA, Oct. 28.

A serious accident occurred on the Southern Mahratta Railway line at Phursanghi Station, about 13 miles from Poona. It appears that two goods trains started at short intervals from Poona, and one train was coming to Poona and one arrived at Phursanghi and left for Alandi. The second train reached Phursanghi from Alandi. The third goods train, which arrived from Poona at Phursanghi, was waiting on the platform for line clear. The first train had a tender to shift at Alandi and remove some shunting operations. Whilst this was going on and waiting for an order to clear the section guard left the train for a few minutes in order to uncouple the tender. A slight jerk was necessary. In giving it the driver started the train back the gradient. Between Phursanghi and Alandi this is about 1 to 100, and the train which was nearly all on an incline, started back at a great rate. The station-master at Alandi, who had just given line clear to Phursanghi, on being told by the guard that the train had run back immediately wired to Phursanghi to cancel the line clear and apprise the station-master of what was coming. The guard, named Palidoni, who was in the brake, would not get out, and the goods train came running at a fearful speed and the two brakes met. So terrible was the smash that pieces of separate brakes were indistinguishable under a pile of three wagons, all of which were smashed, and Palidoni eventually got out by Driver Daniels, who put him on the engine and brought him to Poona. His side was smashed, and he had a terrible wound on the head, and died just as he was admitted in the Sassoon Hospital. Nearly twenty wagons were broken. Mr. Scott, the District Traffic Superintendent, with a gang of coolies, went out to clear the line.

THE STUDENTS' PANIC.

(FROM PRESIDENT, STUDENTS' MEETING.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 28.

Parents deadly against students coming to Bombay. Grand meeting respectfully but emphatically protests against Monday's resolution. Insists change of dates or holding examination here and Poona.

A PARSEE CELEBRATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 28.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusji Dubash has invited the Parsee public of Poona to join in the Gahambae festival to be celebrated in memory of the late Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastoor Nosherwanji Jamaspji, and to offer prayers to the Almighty for rain. The jashan will be performed by Shams-ul-Ulma and Dr. Dastoor Hoshang, at the Patel Fire Temple, at 9, to-morrow morning.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Natal left Colombo for Bombay on Monday, the 26th instant, at 6 p.m., and is expected here on Thursday, the 29th instant, at noon.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

During the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., yesterday, there was again a fluctuation in the number of new cases and deaths from the bubonic fever now prevailing in the city. There were fourteen new cases and five deaths in all. The Fort, Colaba, Parel, and Mahim wards fortunately showed a blank return. In the B or Mandvi ward, there were ten new cases and three deaths; in the C Bhuleshwar ward, one new case and one death; in the D Girgaum ward, one new case, but no death; and in the E Byculla ward, two new cases and no death; while in the Arthur Road Hospital, there was one death, but no new cases. Mr. James, the Drainage Engineer, has been pushing on the work in the Mandvie ward, and has 1362 men employed under him as follows:—471 in removing old fittings and repairing new ones; 140 in making catchpits; 255 in constructing manholes from Argyle Road to Elphinstone Bridge; 271 in making openings between Sholapur Street and Musjid Bridge Road; and 225 in cleaning sewers. The work has so far advanced now that Mr. James expects to be in a position to make a large reduction in the number of the workmen from the 1st proximo.

FURTHER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

At the meeting of the Standing Committee last evening the Municipal Commissioner reported that to meet a possible increase in the spread of bubonic fever he had engaged the services of two assistant surgeons and two hospital assistants.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Kindly permit me to say my few concluding words with regard to this matter. The University authorities have, at last, disregarded the suggestions of so many educated persons of the Presidency with regard to the approaching examinations. I speak this with confidence, because I had the opportunity to see a reply sent by the Assistant Registrar of the University to an inquiring matric candidate, which plainly told him that the University examinations were not to be postponed.

Now, what is the regard the University is paying to the public opinion of the Presidency? At best, sir, it is nullity. I cannot imagine how all the weighty and sensible considerations, brought forward by your numerous correspondents, can be laid aside by a learned body like the University as unworthy of notice. It is time, I think, that if it be in his power the Chancellor should move in the matter. Playing with public opinion is no joke, and surely the University cannot do it with honour. Kings have failed, institutions have licked the dust; and though in the present case the violence is not so great, yet an indirect injury in proportion to the disregard will have to be suffered.—Yours, &c.,

Akot, Berar, 26th Oct. V. H. S.

DISCHARGE OF PATIENTS FROM THE CALCUTTA HOSPITAL.

Tincourie Pal and Hurnan Shah, the only two persons who have up to now been confined in the Isolation Hospital at Manicktolla, were discharged on Saturday and left rejoicing. The Medical Board were of opinion that there was no longer any necessity for keeping them there, and directed that they be allowed to go home. They were completely cured, and the Health Officer found that the bacilli had disappeared from their blood. The prohibitory order issued on the father of the European girl who was pronounced to be suffering with the fever at her residence in Chattawallah Gully has also been withdrawn, her father being permitted to resume his official duties. No other cases of fever have been reported to the Health Officer.

THE FEVER AMBULANCE.

Messrs. Dykes and Co., delivered to the Health Officer on Saturday morning the fever ambulance which they were ordered to build about a fortnight ago. In outward appearance the ambulance is just an ordinary school omnibus of the smaller type, and is painted black with yellow moulding about two inches wide round the panels, the woodwork being simply French-polished. The two panels of the door, which is at the back of the conveyance, represent its entire width, and this renders it possible to put a prostrate patient inside without causing him any inconvenience at all. The interior arrangement resembles some what that of an ordinary second class railway carriage with the exception that there are only three berths in it, one swinging half-way up on the left side of the carriage, another immediately under it on the floor of the car, and the third also on the floor, but in the open space on the right side. These berths are removable canvas stretchers with handles to make it convenient for those who may have to carry a patient from some distance into the carriage, thus doing away with the necessity of obliging the sick man to get out of the stretcher he is brought in. There is no lining of any kind to the carriage, the inside being painted a sort of light brown. Under the coachman's seat is a capacious box or "boot," meant to hold clothes or any other things belonging to its passengers. No pains seem to have been spared to make it as comfortable and convenient as possible, and Messrs. Dykes and Co. deserve to be complimented for having turned out such a creditable piece of work in so short a time.

A KAVIRAJ ON THE SITUATION.

Kaviraj Bijoya Kanta Sen has addressed a communication to the Government of Bengal, explaining that bubonic fever was well-known to the Ayurvedic medical writers, and deprecating the idea that there is anything specially dangerous about it. He asks that the reporting of supposed cases of plague by medical practitioners may be discretionary instead of compulsory, and says:—"The intimation of such cases to the Health Officer may result inconsiderable inconvenience to particular class of patients. The Indian Society, specially the wealthy and the superior and respectable classes, are quite averse to go to hospitals for treatment of diseases, however dangerous the latter may be, and this applies more forcibly in the cases of females and patients of tender age. Moreover, the removal of patients in serious cases is almost always attended with great danger. Rich patients will generally find more convenience in their own houses than in isolation hospitals. They would, in most cases, prefer to be under the treatment of the physicians of their own selection, than the interference of the Health Officer. The very appearance of the Health Officer before the patient is sure to alarm the latter to the highest degree, and the examination of his blood to find out bacilli in it, will unquestionably accelerate rather than decrease his illness. Hence I ask permission to suggest that during the time when the prevalence of epidemic is apprehended such experiments on patients may not be enforced."

ORGAN RECITAL.

The last organ recital intended to be given in St. Thomas' Cathedral during the current year, took place last evening. The attendance, doubtless, owing to the extreme heat, was not quite so good as on some previous occasions. The recital also differed from its predecessors, in that there was less vocal music, only one solo being given. In the hands of Mr. R. N. Mant, who knows and loves it to an extent to which perhaps no one else can lay claim, the Cathedral organ was used with excellent effect, though it would have been an improvement if the instrumental music had been more varied with solos. The opening march by Mendelsshon Op. 103 was well given, and subsequently Mr. Mant did very fair justice to the air, "Ask if Yon Damask Rose be Sweet," from *Handel's* Susanna. The solo from *Mendelsshon's* "Elijah," "If with all Your Hearts," by Mr. Howard Newton, showed that in the new Municipal Water Engineer Bombay possesses a tenor soloist of quite exceptional merit. The enjoyment of the congregation while the solo was being given was evident, but it did not lead them to generally adopt the innovation started by one or two enthusiasts of applauding the solo. Two selections from *Handel* followed, one a minuet from Samson and the other a march, occasional oratorio, both well given. "Der Engel Lied," from *Braga*, was perhaps scarcely so good. The clarionet solo, by Bandsman Woodcock, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, was carefully played, and was listened to with keen appreciation. The remaining numbers, Mendelsshon's, "I waited for the Lord," an "Intermezzo" from *Fours*, and *Scotson Clark's* "Offertoire" were somewhat marred in their effect by people in the congregation leaving a few at a time. But this was no fault of the organist, whose performance fully sustained his reputation as an instrumentalist of considerable ability. The next recital will be in January.

The long expected "Life of Ford Madox Brown," by Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, will be published by Messrs. Longmans and Co. It will contain forty plates and several text illustrations from the artist's principal works. About the same time also, Messrs. Longmans will issue "The Life of Sir Kenelm Digby." For the same firm Mr. Edward Ridley has made a blank verse translation of Lucan's Pharsalia. It is now in the Press.

A RECENT KHANDESH SETTLEMENT.

The papers in regard to the revision survey of the Chalisgaon Taluka of the Khandeish Collectorate have recently been issued. The taluka is the southernmost part of the Khandeish talukas. The Girna river flows through the northern part of the district from west to east, and the Titur river in the southern part in a course very nearly parallel to that of the Girna. From the base of the northern hills and of that of the Satmalas the land falls away with a very gentle declivity to the beds of the Girna and Titur. Between the two rivers and in the south-west corner nearly to the foot of the hills the district is a rolling plain of which the uplands have hardly more altitude than that of the heaving swell of the slumbering sea, only rising into pronounced ridges near the western boundary. The part lying to the north of the Girna is the most elevated, and this elevation becomes greatest towards the north-west corner, where the surface is broken by rocky ravines covered with scrub jungle. The cultivable land is in the bottoms of these ravines and on the tableland and is of fair quality. The Satmalas rise like a wall out of the plain and throw out no spurs of any importance, but in the south-east corner the ridges dividing the lowlands are a little higher and the country a little more broken. The watershhed of the Titur is chiefly the country between it and the Satmalas, the nalas from about four or five miles to the north of it all flow into the Girna. Besides the two rivers mentioned, the Manyard flows on the western boundary for about half the distance that the boundary marches with that of Nandgaon. Its watershed seems to be nearly all in Nandgaon, very few nalas flowing into it from the Chalisgaon side. The Girna and Titur are both available for irrigation.

The climate may be safely said to be good alike for health and cultivation. It is reported to be very hot in the summer months, but during the rains and winter is pleasant; from about November to end of January the nights and early mornings are very cold, especially when there is an east wind blowing. The general health of the people appears to be extremely good, the death-rate being only 3·1 per cent. of the total recorded population, whilst the birth-rate is 4·7. No epidemic seem to have ravaged the district as a whole, cholera only visiting villages here and there at long intervals in a sporadic form.

The district is very well off as regards communications. The Provincial road from Chalisgaon to Dhulia runs through the centre of the taluka north and south, it has a length of 15 miles in the district, and is metalled and bridged, except over large rivers, and has been made during the current lease. It is a good road, in perfect order, running through a fine avenue of Nimb and Tamarind trees, and it seems a pity that it should be left incomplete from the absence of bridges over the large rivers. One over the Girna is much needed, for although the descent into and the ascent out of the bed of the river is easy enough, yet the pull across the expanse of deep sand and through the water is very hard on cattle tired by long marches and heavy loads and beyond their power to accomplish unassisted, and the cartmen have mutually to assist each other to make the passage by putting their own shoulders to the wheel. Even thus the crossing generally takes an hour at least, and during the rains the crossing has to be done by boat. Many of the country tracks, remarks Mr. Turnbull in his settlement report, especially when they pass through the more valuable soil, are enclosed by milkbush hedges, which being covered with convolvulus and scented with the jessamine-like flowers of the Arni and bitter sweet blossom of the Babul and shaded with over-arching trees full of the twittering of birds, would, if the traveller through them "made believe" very much like Dick Swiveller's Marchioness almost induce the dream that he was in an English country lane. But in the vicinity of the villages this fond illusion would be rudely dispelled, and he would realize by sight and smell that he was, in the body at least, in one of the parts of the gorgeous East where the habits of the people were not of the cleanliest. The G. I. P. Railway runs through the southern part of the district from west to east.

In his report Mr. Turnbull, the Revenue Survey Superintendent, states that the condition of the people in the district is one of considerable prosperity. The people are well clothed, well nourished, their wives and children adorned with silver ornaments, their house furniture ample, and their cattle well-fed and numerous, and most of them appear to have not only a little money but grain in hand. Evidence of the first is that many new houses of a superior kind are being and have been recently built, and that many luxuries such as little two-wheeled carriages drawn by fast-trotting bullocks or, more frequently, ponies to take themselves and families to market or for an outing can be indulged in. Evidence of the second is that the threshing of the jowari has only been just commenced to a small extent, showing thus that old grain is still being used for food. "There is undobtedly some amount of indebtedness and hand-to-mouth existence amongst the poorer ryots, "says Mr. Turnbull," but these are few and the aggregate of debt is small and made up of small sums only and such as could be piad off in a short time by the debtors if they made the attempt to do so, and did not involve themselves in fresh embarrassments by foolish expenditure on weddings and other social occasions.

Mr. Turnbull's proposals for rates and grouping were accepted in the main by the various officers through whom the papers passed, but his Excellency the Governor in Council in one important point made a considerable modification. In Government Resolution No. 2712, dated 27th March 1896, it was laid down as a principle to be observed in all future settlements that a special rate should be imposed on villages, which by reason of close proximity to large railway stations and centres of traffic have special advantages for the disposal of produce. It appeared to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the principle fully applies to Chalisgaon and to some eleven villages which either adjoin or are within easy reach of that market town. The rate proposed by Mr. Turnbull for these villages was Rs. 2-12-0, but in the adjoining taluka of Pachora the rate adopted for the first group is Rs. 3-3-0 or seven annas higher. The Governor in Council therefore considered that the rate of Rs. 2-12-0 should be raised by four annas, and that the twelve villages above-mentioned should be formed into a separate group with a rate of Rs. 3. Other modifications were also made by Government, some of them in the direction of lowering rates, and the assessment finally adopted for a period of thirty years compares with the original settlement as follows:—

	Original.	Revised.	Percentage enhancement.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Group I.....	17,584	23,469	33·5
Do. II.....	77,596	1,05,485	35·9
Do. III.....	40,126	49,772	24·0
Do. IV.....	8,574	10,434	21·7
Grand total...	1,43,880	1,89,160	31·5

MILITARY NEWS.

The following Medical Officers will accompany the troops proceeding to Bengal via Deolali Dept:—Surgeon Lieut-Colonel G. D. Bourke, A.M.S., will accompany the 1st Troop train and on completion of duty will proceed to Mian Meer. Surgeon-Captain G. S. Cardew, A.M.S., will accompany the 2nd Troop train and on completion of duty will proceed to Sialkot.

The following Medical Officer will accompany the troops proceeding to Madras via Poona:—As far as Poona where further orders will be issued Surgeon Captain H. D. James, A.M.S.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Surgeon-Major A. A. Lyle, A. M. S., from 1st November 1896 to 30th December 1896.

Tulle and net are again to be fashionable for ball gowns, and both can be had in every possible shade of colour. The latest introduction in tulle has broad silky stripes, with little lace flowers between the stripes; it is very dressy-looking, and over bright colour makes up well. It is impossible to name even a quarter of the novelties in these light stuffs; the patterns are simply bewildering in their variety. The gaze soutaches will probably be the most patronised; in white, with the cordlike silky pattern, they are even prettier than in pale colours, and, made up over white satin, would from an especially fascinating ball gown for a young girl. So would a new make of silk crepe, which, as it is uncrushable, wonderfully soft and pretty, is sure to be highly popular.

THE LAW OF BOILER INSPECTION.

The second report of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to amend the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, and the Bill as amended by the Select Committee have been published. The Committee propose that, for clause (*e*) in the proviso in sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Act, the following amendment shall be substituted:—

"(*e*) in the case of a boiler in respect of which no certificate has been previously granted, the Inspector shall, if he is unable to issue a certificate at once, grant to the owner within 48 hours of his examination of the boiler a provisional order in writing specifying the pressure at which such boiler may, in his opinion, pending the issue or refusal of a certificate, be worked; and, subject to the provisions of clause (*d*) of sub-section (1), it shall be lawful for the owner to work the boiler in accordance with such provisional order until a certificate has been granted or refused.

In place of clause (*f*) of the same sub-section, the following is proposed to be substituted:—

"Subject to the provisions of clause (*d*) of sub-section (1), the owner of a boiler who holds in respect thereof a certificate as aforesaid and who before the expiry of the period of such certificate gives notice of his intention to continue to use the boiler after the expiry of the said period, may, unless after examining the boiler the Inspector by an order in writing direct that its use be entirely discontinued, continue to use or to permit the use thereof until a renewed certificate has been granted or refused, but shall not use or permit the use thereof at any pressure higher—(i) than that allowed by the expired certificate, or (ii) than that allowed by any provisional order given in writing by the Inspector after examining the boiler."

The following is proposed to be added as sub-section (3) of section 6, viz.:—

No provisional order granted under this section shall have any force in respect of any boiler after a certificate or a renewed certificate has been either granted or refused in respect of such boiler, or after the receipt by the owner of such boiler from the Collector or from any person generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector in this behalf of a requisition in writing for the surrender of such provisional order."

The Committee further recommend the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Political Resident, Aden, namely, that the words "in Aden, then within one month" be substituted for the words "in the Settlement of Aden or Perim, then within one month" in section 4 (1) (*b*) of the Bill. The word "Aden" is now defined by Regulation II of 1891 as meaning the Settlement of Aden and such of its dependencies for the time being, inclusive of the villages of Shaikh Othman, Imad and Hiswa, the Island of Perim and Little Aden, as are administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council.

The report is signed by the Honourable Messrs. H. M. Birdwood, Basil Lang, H. Batty, T. D. Little, Navroji N. Wadia, and A. Wingate.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Balchandra presided, and there were also present, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, S. Rebsch, O. V. Muller, Fazulbhoy Visram, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Dr. Viegas, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi and Mr. Harkisondas, Narotumdas.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Committee recorded memorandum, dated 21st instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter to himself dated 20th idem, from the Chief Accountant, reporting that a further lot of 3½ per cent. Government Paper for Rs. 80,500 belonging to the surplus cash deposit account was sold on the 19th instant at 102 5-16 per cent, against the cost price being paper for Rs. 54,000 at Rs. 97-13-11 23-47 per cent., paper for Rs. 6,500 at Rs. 105-5-0 per cent. The sale completes the full limit of paper for Rs. 3 lakhs, the sale of which was sanctioned as per resolution of the Standing Committee dated 5th August.

PURCHASE OF BULLOCKS.

At the request of the Commissioner the Committee recommended the Corporation to sanction the grant of Rs. 6,765 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of 45 pairs of bullocks, to be purchased from Messrs. Curnetji and Sons for the Health Department.

THE SYSTEM OF PURCHASING COAL.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 26th instant, from the Commissioner, requesting approval of an arrangement, to the end of the financial year, for the acceptance of the offers of (1) Mr. Pardunji Kamaji to act as lighter for the purchase of coal for the Municipality, and (2) Mr. Ranchord Manji as contractor for the carriage of coal to the Pumping Stations and Workshops. After some discussion it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Vincent that the Committee approved of the appointment of Mr. Ranchord Manji as a Mukadum for the carriage of coal, the Committee considering that it was within the discretion of the Commissioner to employ one or more brokers as he thought fit.

BABULA TANK PARK.

The report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee as to the Babula Tank Park was presented to the meeting. The report ran as under:—

The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee appointed on the 26th August last, beg to recommend that the alterations detailed in statement A of the Executive Engineer's report No. 8234, dated 22nd September last, be carried out. This will produce a saving of about Rs. 35,912, and add 3,283 square yards to the park. The proposal will secure an open space covered with turf, like the maidan, where children can play, instead of an ornamental garden as at first proposed. The Sub-Committee further recommend that a few trees be planted here and there along the sides, particularly on the west to give shade in the afternoon. The total area available will now be 16,401 square yards, and the total cost Rs. 171,966. It will, however, be necessary to sanction the total cost of construction of Rs. 2,56,296, of which Rs. 84,330 will afterwards be recovered by sale of building plots and transfer of set-backs to Road Department.

O. V. Muller.
S. Rebsch.
Accacio G. Viegas.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

The following alterations were suggested by the Sub-Committee in the project of filling in the Babula Tank and turfing it, in statement A, to omit the construction of—(*a.*) The two new streets—one to the west and the other to the south of the proposed park. (*b.*) The new stable, the coal-shed and the fire-escape shed to remain as they are. (*c.*) No footpaths, shrubberries, trees, etc., are to be made. The ground to be only turfed. (*d.*) Twelve benches to be provided. (*e.*) Mallis' quarters and store-shed not to be constructed. (*f.*) Three water-closets, complete with drainage and water connections, to be provided for the public. (*g.*) A low railing with two horizontal bars fixed in posts to be provided on the north and south of the proposed park, and a masonry compound wall to be erected on its west. (*h.*) The original proposal to purchase the strip of private land with sheds upon it to be abandoned.

The consideration of the above report was postponed until the next meeting. After transacting some more business the Committee adjourned.

Among the minor effects of the enthusiasm for Russia and everything Russian which possesses the French people at the present moment (says a writer in the *Morning Post*) must be reckoned the prevalence of the Russian element in magazine literature. The current number of the *Nouvelle Revue*, always a staunch advocate of the Alliance, is devocate to Russian subjects, including a list of several hundreds of Russian proverbs, gathered, evidently, from the lips of the peasantry. With all his dense ignorance the result of centuries of serfdom, the moujik is by no means destitute of native shrewdness. Crystallised the proverb from that quality is not without a touch of the melancholy engendered by the gloomy of hisory this race. There is, for instance, a good deal of Russian history involved, by implication, in the prediction that "in the next world the usurers will count red-hot coins with their fingers." Again, "Fear not the law—fear the magistrate," is a brief but suegestive commentary upon Russian administration of justice. Where, too, but in Russia could the following have taken the form it has, "Beware of a tame wolf, a baptised Jew, and a reconciled enemy!" The pessimistic fatalism taught to the peasant by ages of sordid struggle for existence finds pathetic expression in the saying that "The peasant's labour does not make him rich—but only hump-backed." Melancholy, indeed, is the distinctive note of proverbs which are the evident outcome of the joyless conditions of the existence of the millions who people the illimitable plains of that vasts, dim, mysterious land of which the outside world know so little. Other proverbs there are only our familiar English saws in Russian dress. Some of them, too, are racy of the soil; but they lack the pathos of the other class—those which tell as something of the suffering and the longing of the multitudinous population of Russia.

FAMINE AT MATHERAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Reaching the grateful coolness of these glorious hills it is hard to imagine that these retreats are being visited by the gaunt spectre of famine. I was, however, rather rudely disillusionised on this point when lounging on Sunday morning of last week in the chief market of Matheran. Sunday is the grain market day held here for the neighbouring hillmen. I saw a number of poor famine-stricken people, whose appearance was alone sufficient to make us realize the dread presence of the fell visitor among us. A feed was given by me to these famished creatures. When I and others saw how voraciously they devoured the greasy indigestible masses of bazaar food piled before them, we, who had never ourselves felt the pangs of starvation, were aghast at the sight of the emaciated condition of these people.

I am glad to inform you that endeavours on behalf of these suffering people are being set on foot. Private contributions are being made to enable us to purchase grain at cheap rates, and sell the food to the famine-stricken people of the hill at rates as low as we can make them. Mr. Framjee C. Mehta, Professor Barjorjee Badshaw, of the Sind College, Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee, T. Muljee and Bejonji Daruvala have been collecting funds for the above purpose in Matheran, and I shall be glad to receive subscriptions in Bombay from kind-hearted gentlemen inclined to help their fellow creatures in distress. Dr. John Pollen, the Collector of Bombay, has kindly permitted me to connect his name with the benevolent movement. We have already collected about Rs. 800. I trust that you, sir, will give your support to it by inviting subscriptions as well as by allowing us to publish the names of the contributors through your columns.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTOM PESTANJI JEHANGIR.

DAMAUN NOTES.

Our correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The quarantine pendal at Dabel has had a fair complement of inmates, numbering up to date about thirty. The first victim, one Lukmidas, on his giving substantial guarantee that he would not surreptitiously seek entrance into Damaun, was four days ago permitted to return to Bombay. The authorities having found grave reasons to suspect that persons coming from Bombay avoided quarantine by going first to Pardi or Bodwara or Bulsar and returning thence to Damaun, resolved on last Saturday to put under quarantine all persons coming even from Surat side, and about a dozen who came on Saturday from Dhurrumpore, Bulsar, and other places were placed in the pendal along with the former inmates. Lieutenant Bastos, wife and 6 children; Lieutenant Tavares, wife and servant; Assistant Engineer Evarisio Nery, wife and three children, three Mahomedans, one Dhed, and three Christians are in the quarantine station. Last evening two Sonis of Surat having fixed an auspicious day for the celebration of a feast at their residence in Surat alighted from the train at Damaun Road Station with a view to invite their relatives at Damaun to join the festivities, and on their way to the city, were to their great surprise stopped, and forcibly lodged in the quarantine pendal at Dabel. They have now abandoned their idea to invite their Damaun relatives to attend the feast, and would be extremely gratified to escape from the imprisonment to be present themselves at the feast in time. I hear that some of the persons lodged in the pendal on Saturday were allowed to come into Damaun on their proving to the satisfaction of the authorities that they were residents of Dhurrumpore and had come to Damaun on a visit of condolence.

H. E. the Governor of Damaun, who has for some months past been at Goa on special duty, is expected to return to Damaun in a few days, and in order to avoid quarantine he will come by sea direct without touching Bombay.

The *patli* bangles scare which came here from your city some days ago has just subsided after almost all, not only Hindu but even Parsi and Christian females had removed from their wrists the *patli* bangles and substituted old-fashioned round bangles.

During last week Mr. Francisco Simoes Reis, a Portuguese gentleman, who has taken his degree of Bachelor of Laws in the University of Coimbra in Portugal, and who has been appointed Conservador and Acting District Judge of Damaun, arrived from Portugal and took charge of the duties of the District Judge of Damaun from Mr. Francis Moniz, who had been acting as the District Judge since the departure on leave of Mr. Viega three months ago.

THE SPLIT AMONG THE THEOSOPHISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A statement issued by Colonel Olcott and others, which appeared in your issue of yesterday, to the effect that certain American Theosophists now visiting India are in no way connected with their Society requires a few words of explanation. The Theosophical Society in America is said by the writers of this circular to have been formed last year by the late Mr. W. Q. Judge. Its connection with the original Society, founded by Mdme. H. P. Blavatsky in 1875, is denied. The fact is that the Theosophists of America, with about a dozen unimportant exceptions, found in 1895 (a) that the Society of which Colonel Olcott is the president had no legal connection with the original Theosophical Society founded by Mdme. Blavatsky, and (b) that many of its prominent members had entirely abandoned the first object of the Theosophical Society, which is the promotion of brotherly love. The American Theosophists accordingly reorganised as an autonomous body, electing Mr. Judge their president for life as a fitting tribute to his twenty years' unceasing and unrecompensed work for the movement. A great many European and Australian Theosophists followed this example, organising other autonomous Theosophical Societies.

This was done over a year ago, and members of Colonel Olcott's Society are still leaving in large numbers with a view to co-operate with those who maintain the principle of brotherhood and refuse to attack other people or religions. The Theosophical Society in America alone numbers over 130 active branches. If it were true, as stated in the circular, that this Society was formed only in 1895, its size and activity in so short a time would indeed be phenomenal. Colonel. Olcott's Society has in the last 15 years only resulted in 90 branches.

The size and strength of the Society in America and the harmony that exists between the members there, and the members of the autonomous bodies in Europe and Australia, is largely due to their unflinching support of the principles of Theosophy and their refusal to take any part in the bitter and untheosophical persecution of the late Mr. W. Q. Judge that was carried on by Mrs. Besant and others. This persecution did not, unfortunately, end with Mr. Judge's death last March; it is now being carried on at the expense of Mrs. Katharine A. Tingley, who succeeded Mr. Judge as the leader of the Theosophical movement throughout the world. While we regret for their sakes such untheosophical conduct, it nevertheless must only temporarily interfere with the true work of Theosophy in India.—Yours, &c.,

E. T. HARGRAVE,
President, T. S. in A.
CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT,
President, T. S. in New York.
H. S. PATTERSON,
President, Brooklyn T. S.
F. M. PIERCE,
Representative School for Revival of Lost Mysteries of Antiquity.
LEOLINE WRIGHT,
Lecturer, T. S., America.
W. WILLIAMS,
ALICE L. CLEATHER.

SMALL SALARIES: MANY TO FEED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As you so kindly ventilate the grievances of the famine-stricken ones, through your columns, may I venture to say a certain class which most requires a helping hand in these days of scarcity is left unnoticed. I mean the class of clerks, school-masters and others whose income is within Rs. 100 a month. Does not this class require sympathy; not at the hands of the Government and the charitable public, but at the hands of their kind employers whom they gratefully serve. The labourers and the "coonbee," no doubt, objects of much pity, to earn a living, can and will work harder than usual on relief works, or can even be tempted to ask for charity at the doors of the rich, but can this be expected of a respectable clerk or school-master, who has a family to maintain on Rs. 40 or 50 a month? No. Certainly not. Then, such chiefly have to bear the severest brunt of scarcity by gagging the mouths of those poor foundlings dependent on their earnings. How merciful then it would be for our wealthy millowners and agents of large companies, who are sure to give thousands of rupees in the public funds, if while so doing they were to increase the salaries of their own poor servants at least 25 per cent. for some six months of scarcity, and thus receive the blessings of the most deserving class.—Yours, &c.,

T. H. M.

HIGH COURT DIWALI HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is a well-known fact that the Diwali holidays are most popular and important holidays, and I beg to point out for the kind and favourable consideration of his lordship and the authorities that Wednesday next, the 4th proximo, is a grand Diwali holiday, and this my contention I beg to refer to the calendar, which will prove my contention. The parties and the clerks connected are chiefly Hindus, consequently it will be quite unpleasant to them to attend the Fort. The Insolvency Court and the Chambers may, I suggest, be taken either on Monday or Tuesday next. Former day will suit better. Formerly these holidays were allowed to you.—Yours, &c., A HINDU.

NOTES FROM DHARWAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 25.

The long-talked of Educational Conference in the Canarese district came off on the 21st instant, and continued up to the 23rd. It was held in the spacious hall of the Dharwar High School, under the presidency of Rao Saheb Sahasrabudhe, the Educational Inspector of the Southern Division.

Representatives of Local Board, Municipal Committees, the managers of the aided schools, members of the Karnatick Vidyawardhak Sdugha and the Kalghatgi Conference and other gentlemen of the four Canarese districts, were invited as delegates on the occasion. In all there were nearly 100 delegates present, including the Educational officers, masters of the primary schools in some of the nearest districts.

In welcoming the delegates Mr. Sahasrabudhe said, —He was glad to see before him so many delegates in response to his call. He said the conference was convened under the orders of Government in accordance with the recommendation made by the Education Commission thirteen years ago. The business, of the delegates would be to exchange their views, but they were not asked to give votes or resolve upon any point under discussion. The subject for the consideration of the conference selected was, the primary education in the Canarese districts in all its bearings. He said this was not the first conference of its kind as, so far back as 1884-85, conferences of the inspectors with the managers of the aided schools were held, and their deliberations were discussed afterwards at the conferences of Inspectors when standards and departmental code were revised. He made reference to the system of education which had produced eminently good results. All the gentlemen who had assembled in the hall, and several other gentlemen who occupy higher position in the Government service, owed their greatness to that system. He referred to the development of that system, which has made rapid progress during the last forty years. He said to the delegates that he would give every latitude for free discussion; but hoped it would be carried on dispassionately and impartially. He knew that some of the delegates took great delight in the educational questions, more especially Mr. Kittur, the president, and Mr. Majumdar, the vice-president of the Taluka Conference, Kalghatgi. He was sorry that Mr. Majumdar was not able to attend this conference owing to his illness. Mr. Sahasrabudhe then requested the gentlemen to read their respective papers.

Eighteen papers on different subjects in connection with the primary education were read during the course of three days, and discussions were carried on to the fullest extent. The discussion on some of the points, more especially on the question of the retention or otherwise of the present standards, and the text books, were animated and carried on with great vigour. Out of the eighteen subjects given in the programme nine papers were read by representatives outside the Educational Department, and the remainder were read by the members of that department.

All these papers can be classified as follows:—Three papers on Canarese standards; one paper on Urdu standard; one paper on the standard of girls schools; one paper on female education; three papers on Canarese text books; one paper on Urdu text-books; one paper on spelling of the Canarese words and the purity of the style; one paper on teachers for primary schools; one paper on indigenous schools; one paper on manual training; one paper on scientific education; two papers on religious education; and one paper on the improved methodof teaching writing. In addition to these subjects one paper on night school and another on female education were read without being mentioned in the printed programme. The most noticeable circumstance in connection with these papers was that the last mentioned paper on female education was written and read by the head mistress of a gir

the advantages that could be derived from the introduction of the reading would prove greatly to their disadvantages in the end. Unless the language, through the medium of which feelings are expressed and understood, be known to no sympathy between the two classes of the people.

In speaking of the girls' schools the Inspector said that he found the first four books not quite unsuitable to the girls' but at the same time he was willing to introduce some more lessons specially intended for girls. As regards the religious instructions in the girl's schools he said, he had already spoken on the subject when speaking in connection with the boys' schools and he had nothing to add to it.

The night classes for labourers and others had been going down, and yet it was a matter for congratulations that the number of indigenous schools was growing year by year in a marked manner. The night schools could not be properly attended by men, who had to work hard from morning to evening, and it was natural that they must give way in the end.

Number of indigenous schools are rapidly increasing year by year in each district. Wherever some useful and real work is seen, it is always encouraged by a great proportionate to the work without enforcing strict adherence to the rules of Local Board's schools, and the Inspector hoped to see a large number of schools rising in the years to come.

As to the Vedic and Shastric or Canarese schools of the old type, it was his point to encourage them as far as it lays in his power. He might mention as instances the names of the Sanscrit schools at Navalgund, Hangal, and other places that were lately registered for grants.

Referring to the texts books used in the Urdu schools of the division, he said that the Lahore series had been ordered out here to supplant the Bombay series at the special request of some of the Mahomedean teachers, who complained that the Bombay books were much more difficult than the Lahore ones, and it was very strange that the same Lahore books in their own term were considered as difficult for the students of this part of the country; however, he said, due consideration will be given to this matter.

Treating of the subjects of the scientific literature and manual education in the schools the president said the subject had received due consideration and the provision was gradually being made. He said for the present the students of the Dharwar Training College were instructed in the arts of carpentery and blacksmith's work and some other manual arts, and he had seen some of the students worked satisfactorily and expected to see that these students, when they are sent as teachers, will give lessons in these arts whenever and wherever they find it convenient to do so. Yet it must be remembered that all these things require funds.

The Bombay Education Department had to manage its expenses within the limited funds placed at their disposal by Government and it was satisfactory to observe that the department had been enabled to spend four lakhs of rupees more, during the last five years on primary education, than it used to do formerly. It was the object of Government to support primary education more and more in the years to come, and see it spread amongst the masses.

With regard to the introduction of agricultural classes the President was glad to state the subject had been under the special consideration of Government, and an agricultural conference had been held some time ago in Poona in which resolutions were passed providing that agricultural education be imparted to the students in the village schools, and agricultural lessons be introduced into the present school text books.

There was a general complaint that the boys in the 6th, standard did not pay attention to their studies simply on the pretext that they wish to appear for the Mulki Examination which does not require euclid and prosody, but which are of the utmost importance in the studies of the standard VI, and this anomaly could be removed by keeping the same studies for both the classes. This view of the matter was confirmed by the Deputy Inspectors, and the president in summing of the question, said that the matter would be discussed at the Inspectors' conference.

The conference closed at about 6-15 p.m. on the 23rd instant with a hearty vote of thanks to the president.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 20th October :—

GUNPOWDER IMPORTS.

Read letter from Messrs. William Watson and Co., dated 3rd October 1896, requesting that a shipment of gunpowder, per s. s. Ras Rowan stowed in the Trustees' Magazine at Sewri and consigned to the late Mr. Le Maistre may be held subject to their order. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th October 1896, reporting that, on the 18th January 1896, there were landed and stored in the Sewri Magazine, in the name of G. E. LeMaistre, per s. s. Ras Rowa, the following :—225 Barrels and 252 cases of gunpowder ; and the undernoted issues were made:—On 7th February 1896, 1 case ; on 12th ; 100 barrels ; and on 14th 30 cases, which has left a balance of 125 barrels and 221 cases in the Magazine ; that Mr. LeMaistre subsequently became an insolvent and soon afterwards died; forwarding correspondence with Messrs. William Watson and Co. and the Official Assignee, in which the former say that the packages of powder have been mortgagaged to them and that they would hold the Traffic Department liable if any of the remaining packages were delivered to any one except themselves, and the latter, that the consignment was made by Mr. J. R. Watson of London, and that he did not claim any interest therein ; stating that Messrs. William Watson & Co.'s letter of the 3rd instant to the Trustees is the result of an interview they had with him and that it is now a question for the Trustees to decide whether the gunpowder should be held to the order of Messrs. William Watson & Co., and whether the quantity now in the Magazine be transferred to their name in the Magazine Register.

Resolution.—Messrs. William Watson & Co. should be required to enter into a bond of indemnity freeing the Trustees from all liability,on completion of which the Traffic Manager was instructed to hold the powder at Messrs. William Watson & Co.'s disposal.

INVESTMENT OF FUNDS.

Read memorandum by the secretary, dated 19th October 1896, submitting a statement showing that a sum of Rs. 2,73,257-8-5 was accumulated in the year ended 31st March 1896 on account of the provident and depreciation funds ; that, on the other hand, the sum of Rs. 88,225-11-8 spent from the cash balances on account of the gates for the 55-ft. entrance of the Prince's Dock has to be made good from the Prince's Dock cranes and bridges depreciation fund, which has been invested as under :—Government Paper Rs. 70,000 ; Foreshore Securities Rs. 43,200 ; Port Trust Debenture Loan 1885 Rs. 18200, 1887 Rs. 44,900, and 1889 Rs. 57,000 ; 5 per cent. Municipal Bonds Rs. 49,600, and 4½ per cent. Rs. 4,900, total Rs. 2,73,800, and proposing that Port Trust securities or debentures that have to be sold out of this fund to replace the Rs. 88,226-11-8 above referred to, be taken up on account of the other funds to be invested ; and requesting instructions as to the securities in which the balance Rs. 1,85,040-12-9 is to be invested.

Resolution—The amount, Rs. 1,85,040-12-9, should be invested in 3½ per cent. Government paper. The amount, Rs. 88,226-11-8, should be adjusted at the current values of the securities transferred from one account to the other.

BEHAR POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE final game was between Mozafferpur "A", and Motihari "A." It was a most disappointing game, for after the first two minutes it was evident that Motihari were to be the winners and that the defence would not be brilliant, as an indescribable rot seemed to have affected Mozafferpur.

The first chukker opened with some centre play, then Rutherford got past the Mozafferpur back and scored the visitors first goal. The hit out at once saw the game at the Mozafferpur end, and a succession of runs by Miller and Rutherford took the ball constantly behind. At the half period Motihari scored another subsidiary, and then, the Mozafferpur back pulling, Motihari scored the full advantage of a penalty by a shot by Miller, and followed up the goal by two subsidiaries in rapid succession. Urquhart made a brilliant run just before the period time was called, but failed to score.

With the opening of the second chukker it was evident that Mozafferpur were irrevocably beaten by the superior discipline of Motihari and by the fine combination of the Motihari back and No. 3; and throughout the period, in spite of some brilliant rallies by Urquhart, Motihari augmented their score by two more goals and a subsidiary.

In the third chukker Mozufferpore made a somewhat better show and both Were and Urquhart got through with attempts but without fortune, and the game generally was a defence from Motihari's determined attempts. Motihari added two more goals in this chukker.

In the fourth period, Mozafferpur made their best show. Urquhart and Were, opening the way, allowed Gay and Collingridge a long shot which scored for Muzafferpur their solitary goal. But this success was only temporary, and Motihari shot four goals.

The final chukker, though played almost in the dark, was simply a continuation of the defeat, and the final of the 1896 tournament ended in a brilliant victory for Motihari "A," the holders of the cup, by ten goals to one. The Motihari victory was gained solely by superior play, discipline and training of the ponies.

In the evening sixty odd Behar polo players sat down to the polo dinner.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckleet and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c. ; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations!

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 10, Hummum Street, Fort, Dr. H. B. Dantra presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders was taken as read :—

The directors now beg to submit their report, with the audited accounts of the company, for the year ended 31st August last. In conformity with the resolution passed at last general meeting, the sum of Rs. 45,000 has been written off from the machinery, plant and patent rights account, and added to the value of factory land and buildings account. The former account now stands at Rs. 90,836-3-8, or less depreciation already written off at Rs. 56,849-7-11, and the land and buildings account at Rs. 81,511-7-5. The board sanctioned the payment of Rs. 500 to Mr. McLaggan in January last, on the eve of his departure for England, as an honorarium, in consideration of his action in the matter of obtaining an extension of 48 years to the lease of the land at Karachi, by which means the value of the property was increased by many thousands of rupees. This payment has been debited to wages account. The profit and loss statement shows a balance of Rs. 10,198-6-2 (after deducting Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw's share of the profits) available for disposal, which the board recommend should be dealt with as follows :—To depreciation and renewal fund, Rs. 3,000-0-0 ; in payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, Rs. 7,000-0-0 and balance to next year's account, Rs. 198-6-2—Total Rs. 10,198-6-2. The board regret to state that another opposition machine has been erected at Karachi by Mr. Byramjee Eduljee, and it has been found necessary to considerably reduce the price of ice. This will account for the amount of profit earned being less than in the previous year. The retiring director is Mr. Eknath R. Khote, who is eligible for re-election.

On the motion of the chairman seconded by Mr. Eknath R. Khote, it was resolved that the directors' reports and audited accounts of the company for the year ending the 31st August last be and are hereby taken as read, approved and adopted.

Mr. R. H. Patuk proposed, and Mr. K. B. Telang seconded, and carried unanimously that out of the amount at credit of profit and loss accounts, viz. Rs. 10,198-6-2, a divident at the rate of Rs. 5 per share, free of income-tax, be and is hereby declared payable on and after the 2nd proximo to those shareholders in whose names the shares now stand on the register, absorbing Rs. 7,000, that Rs. 3,000 be carried to the depreciation and renewal found and that the remaining balance, namely Rs. 198-6-2 be carried forward to the next year's accounts.

On the motion of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, seconded by the chairman, it was resolved that the retiring director, Mr. Eknath R. Khote, be and is hereby re-elected a director of the company for the current year.

Mr. Eknath R. Khote proposed that Mr. Louis Penny be re-elected chairman of the board of directors for the ensuing year. The chairman seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

Messrs A. F. Ferguson and Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji were re-appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 75 each. The best thanks of the shareholders were accorded to the chairman, directors, secretaries and agents for their satisfactory management of the business of the company during the past year. The usual compliments to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 27, Hummum Street, Mr. Nowrojee Jehanghir Gamudia being in the chair. The following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was submitted before the meeting :—

The directors have now to lay before the shareholders their annual report, and also the balance-sheet and profit and loss account of the company for the year ending 30th June 1896. The cotton crop of this season was a distinct improvement on the preceding one, both in quantity and quality, and the results of the season, your directors are glad to state, are satisfactory. The number of bales pressed in your factories amount to 157,754 bales against 83,393 bales last year, and 117,069 bales the year before The cotton market was almost constantly declining during the season, which made buying at any time somewhat difficult, the result, however, of the season's working may be regardedas satisfactory. A joint working arrangements at Etawah, Kekri, Kuranja, Wardha and Khangaum ginning expired on 30th June, but most of them will probably be renewed, as your directors are in favor of such, when an equitable basis can be agreed to. A joint working agreement was arranged for Oomrawattee after the issue of last year's report. Your factories and machinery have worked satisfactorily during the season, excepting at Jaora, where there was a serious breakage due to the carelessness of the engineer. The press was temporarily repaired to work out the season, but is now being thoroughly done up. Owing to the abnormally hot season, there were several small fires at your factories, but no serious damage was done to any of your fixed property. Your fire engines are maintained in good working order. The arrangement for working the Raipoor oil mill, having proved unsatisfactory, has been terminated. Your Sayan factory and ores have been sold for Rs. 16,000 being about what they stood at in your books. The agents' bungalow at Oomrawatee has also been sold, and a portion of the compound was transferred with it, the amount realized being Rs. 18,000, this was received after 30th June this year. Your directors are putting up a ginning factory at Oomrawattee by transferring some gins from your Guzerat factories. Your directors regret to say that owing to heavy and numberous failures in the bazaar the company will incur bad debts, the amount of which has not yet been ascertained, as the estates of the insolvent firms are still in the hands of the official assignee. Your directors have had to commence legal proceedings against four Khangaum constituents for sums due in connection with advances made in 1893-4 ; these cases are still pending. The total profits for the year amount to Rs. 2,29,280-12-5. From this your directors have written off the following sums :—Balance of preliminary expenses account, Rs. 2,976-9-2 ; leasehold land at Beawar surrendered, Rs. 1,410-8-5 ; bad debts, Rs. 2,847-13-6; and balance of profit and loss account of last year, Rs. 45,662-10-11 ; total Rs. 52,897-9-7. They have also set aside the following sums to:—Reserve fund account Rs. 34,979-14-0; Fire Insurance fund account, Rs. 10,985-7-7 ; doubtful debts account, Rs. 25,000-0-0; and depreciation account, Rs. 39,586-7-4—total Rs. 1,10,551-12-11. From the sum remaining of Rs. 65,831-5-11 your directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share, which will absorb Rs. 62,500 and the balance Rs. 3,331-5-11 will be carried forward to next year's account. Under clause 95 of the articles of association Mr. H. Wright retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. At the request of the auditors your directors annex copy of a letter, dated 28th September 1896, received from them, and the chief agent's reply thereto for your information.

The chairman in proposing the adoption of the directors' report together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ending the 30th June, 1896, and the declaration of a dividend, said that the directors were seriously considering the state of the gins in Gujarat, which had cost them about four lakhs of rupees and which had not been earning anything for the last four years. If these gins were sold, they would not fetch more than two lakhs of rupees. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Company had already sold many of their gins in Gujarat at a heavy loss as the gins in that district had ceased to pay for some time past. The directors of the New Mofussil Company, however, would not follow suit as they knew that the sales of their gins would surely entail a loss and they had, looking at the interest of the shareholders, thought it advisable to transfer all the gins from the Gujarat factories to some other districts where there was a likelihood of their being worked at a profit. A ginning factory was transferred from Gujarat and was now being erected at Oomrawattee, where it was hoped it would work at a profit. Other gins would also be in due time transferred from Gujarat to some other districts.

Dr. H. B. Dantra suggested that the adoption of the directors' report and the declaration of a dividend should not be amalgamated into one proposition, but that there should be a separate proposition for the dividend after the report was adopted.

The chairman said that the suggestion put forward by Dr. Dantra, could not be carried out either legally or in accordance with the articles of association. After the ruling of the High Court in the Burma Company's suit, they had been under the advice of their solicitor, following the present procedure. If the shareholders adopted the directors report they were supposed to have approved of the dividend, which is a recommendation made by the directors in the report.

After some discussion the chairman's proposition was carried.

Mr. H. C. Wright who retired by rotation was re-elected a director of the company. Messrs Furdoonji Ardeshir Cursetji Furdoonji and Jamsetji Dossabhoy, secretary were appointed auditors for the ensuing year on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Thomas H. Moore, the agent and the directors, for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs during the year under report. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SCINDE AND PUNJAB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas presiding. The following directors' report was adopted :—

The directors have now to present to the shareholders their twenty-fifth annual report, with the annexed balance-sheet and profit and loss account, for the year ending 31st August 1896. The accounts show a net profit of Rs. 28,034-12-10, including Rs. 518-5-10 brought forward from the last year's account, and which amount the directors now purpose to divide as under :—To the payment of a dividend of Rs. 150 per share, absorbing, Rs. 15,000 ; to reserve fund to meet contingencies Rs. 5,000 ; to amount set aside for equalization of dividends, Rs. 6,000 ; to bonus to company's employes, Rs. 1,200 ; and to balance to next year's account, Rs. 834-12-10—total Rs. 28,034-12-10. The directors attribute this diminution of profit—when compared with the last year—to the determination of the combination arrangement during the latter part of the year under report in consequence of an erection of a new press at Kurrachee. Efforts were, however, made to bring such new press factory into the combination, but no satisfactory settlement was arrived at, because some of the parties thereto did not agree with respect to the shares allotted and to the details of the working arrangement involved. Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

A Resolutions were carried declaring a dividend at the rate of Rs. 150 per share ; re-electing Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas as director of the company for the ensuing year and re-appointing Mr. Framji Temoolji as auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 125. The usual compliments, to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

THE THREATENED FAMINE.

A CHAT WITH THE GRAIN DEALERS.

A VISIT to Hatkhola, the principal grain market in Calcutta, is not without interest, particularly at a time when the prices of all food grains keep steadily going up to absolute famine rates. The enormous and fairly well-stocked granaries which lie on all sides of the Calcutta Mint, the Mayo Hospital and all along the riverside as far almost as Bag Bazar, give one at first sight the idea that rings have been formed by the grain merchants and large dealers, but after looking round the bazar and chatting with the mahajans and dallalls one can hardly come to any other conclusion than that the extraordinary prices of the various grains and pulses are the result of the abnormal drought experienced this season. Any attempt to obtain information from the Marwarris, who form the largest portion of Hatkhola dealers, must as a matter of course end in abject failure, as I found (writes our reporter) after going round the place for about a couple of hours. They seemed exceedingly disinclined to discuss the situation with me, and I could scarcely get anything more out of them than their quotations for the different articles I enquired for, and the opinion that prices would go much higher yet unless there was some rain within a fortnight.

I should in all probability have been compelled to return disappointed, but for the courtesy and kindness of a member of one of the biggest firms of European merchants in this city, who do a very considerable business in all kinds of grain and pulse. As soon as he heard the object of my visit he sent for some of the largest grain dealers, and in the meanwhile he informed me that prices were never steady for two hours at a time in regard to some articles. In reply to a question as to whether he thought that the dealers had formed a ring to force up the prices he said he did not think so, and that he was certain it was owing to the scarcity. He did not think it likely that they would all agree to hold back if they had stocks ; especially having regard to the report freely circulated among them that shipments of wheat were expected from California. When the news was first received prices did fall somewhat, but only for a day or two, after which "it again went up like fire." He did not think matters would improve unless it rained soon. If grains were imported from Madras, Rangoon and other places, this might send prices down also. There were, of course, some men who were holding back, but their stocks were not, he thought, considerable.

The three dealers who now arrived conversed quite at their ease with Mr. A., one of them being questioned by the latter said that though a certain dealer was holding back he was not doing so altogether, and had been selling at the higher prices for the last fortnight. There was no *bundobust*. Had they not bought here and sent the stuff for sale to Agra, paying freight on it at fourteen annas per maund ? In reply to another question another dealer admitted having made a pretty considerable sum of money during the last two months. He had only made about Rs. 25,000 himself, but there were others who had cleared Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000, and he knew one who had made over Rs. 75,000. The Sahib would like to make so much money ? He could easily have done so if he could foresee that the rains would fail this season, and the prices go up like this. It was all *kismet*.

Mr. A.—" Will the prices go up higher,do you think ?"

" How can your slave say, Sahib ? What is the Purmeshwar's *murji* ? Unless there is rain in good quantity within fifteenth days prices must go up. Everyone is looking at the clouds and invoking Bhugwan to send rain. When will the wheat from *Bilath* (England) come, Sahib ? The rumour in the bazar is that the whole of the first shipment has been bought up at Rs. 4-15 and Rs. 5 per maund."

The conversation then turned on the prices of the various grains and pulses. At that time red or cazla rice, the coarsest kind, was quoted at Rs. 4, ballam at Rs. 4-12 to 5, onts at Rs. 5-8, wheat at 4-12, obtainable in very small quantities, khasari dall from 2-10 to 3-2, muttur, green 2-14, white 2-14 and Bhojpur 4-10, Delhi wheat at 5-10.

" Are you importing any rice now, Mr. A. ?" I asked.

" We cannot at the present prices. The only thing that remains unaffected is linseed."—*Englishman*.

THE RECENT MURDEROUS OUTRAGES IN BALUCHISTAN.

Now that the intense excitement caused by the above has subsided—though not completely—it is necessary to give some explanation of the reason for the calamitous though trifling loss of life which has again reminded us of the dangers of life in these still unsettled regions, the moment the iron hand of authority and subjection is relaxed in the least. So long a time has elapsed since anything of the kind was last heard of in Baluchistan, that every one got lulled into a state of security which should never be indulged in in our dealings with fanatical border tribes. At the same time, the responsible authorities should never have lessened the vigilant watch and ward of every—the smaller the more necessary—Railway station, on the line from Sibi to Sharig at any rate, impressing at the same time the need of carefulness by station officials and subordinates. As it is the present alarm has witnessed a state of thorough demoralization, not only among the Native but European employees of the N. W. Railway, amounting in cases to positive panic. Writing from a position of comparatively perfect security, we may be thought inclined to be ungenerous, but we mean it not in such way.

To particularise :—The raid on the Sunari station and subsequent cutting up of four gangmen in their huts near Dalujal was the work of two small parties of Tingiani clansmen of the large Marri tribe, which inhabits a very extensive tract of country up to the borders of the Derajat, and although a feeling of unrest seems to be abroad among certain small sections of the tribe and the civil and military authorities have very wisely taken every possible precaution to guard against repetitions of late events, it has been ascertained that they were due solely to fanaticism, or a *ghaza* foray, that is ghazism pure and simple, and it has been found that the moving spirit is one Kala Khan, better known as the *Mast Fakir*, who has for the past few years been wandering about amongst the various tribes trying to foment trouble. A roving gang of 15 of these Tingianis has been arrested and placed in custody. The measures now adopted have been to proclaim large rewards for the capture of the miscreants who committed the raid, and as they are believed not to have got away into the Amir's territory, there is every hope of their being accounted for, one way or another : nearly five hundred men, mostly of the 25th Bombay Rifles, and partly of the 24th Baluchis and 1st Grenadiers, with the usual complement of European and Native Officers have been distributed at all stations below Sharigh and these keep up vigorous patrolling along the line ; the largest party is at Baburkach where three hill streams debouch : the Muccadams—or headmen—of all the leading sections of the Marris have been summoned to meet the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner of Thal Chotiali at Sibi where also the Tumandar—or Chief—of the tribe has been warned to attend : lastly, a selected party of men from a well known Quetta N. I. Regiment is out after the ghazis, assisted by certain loyal tribesmen, for it is essential they should not be at large to commit more mischief. Summed up, all danger of any immediate further developments may be safely dismissed, while every safeguard against such has been adopted. A last few words—it is indubitably due to the promptness and completeness of the excellent measures adopted by the Political Officers, for which a free hand has been given by the local Government to its subordinates, that this outburst of a flame which might easily have caused a conflagration, has been met and, we hope, stamped out.—*Baluchistan Gazette*.

ACCORDING to shopping gossip, red is to be a dominant colour with the ladies in the coming season. Red bonnets, red hats ; red linings to gowns, cloaks, and mantles ; red silk, satin, and moire gowns by night and red woollen ones by day—we shall see all these as time goes by. Tinsel asserts itself in silks and moires as well as in woollens, and has an element of beauty, but needs careful treatment ; for, like velvet, it assumes a different aspect when seen up or down, the tinsel stripes disappearing in certain lights. The best of these fabrics are costly ; heliotrope and black, and green and black, are the most effective, the tinsel being iridescent.

THE HON'BLE RAHAMAT-ULLAH M. SAYANI OF BOMBAY.

IN its "Indians of To-day" Series the *Pioneer* publishes the following sketch of Mr. Sayani's career :—The subject of this sketch is the present representative of the Western Presidency in the Imperial Legislative Council and a solicitor in the front rank of his profession in the city of Bombay. He is about 50 years old, and for the last quarter of the century he has played an important part in the legal and political life of the first city in Western India. He belongs to the Khoja sect of Mahomedans, has received a liberal education, and his views on the political questions of the day entirely differ from those of the majority of his co-religionists in Upper India, and are in entire accord with those of the politicians of the Congress School. The Reception Committee of the twelfth session of the Indian National Congress, which is to meet in Calcutta in the closing week of the current year, has offered Mr. Sayani the presidential chair of that assembly, and that offer has been accepted. Mr. Sayani also presided over the sitting of the Bombay Provincial Conference at Ahmedabad in 1893, and delivered on that occasion a very spirited address in the course of which he demonstrated what useful purposes provincial conferences could be made to serve, and told his co-religionists that there was an identity of interests between the Hindu, the Mahomedan and the Parsis, and that the Mahomedan should stand shoulder to shoulder with the other Indian communities in their efforts to obtain those political rights and privileges to which they consider themselves entitled as subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. Mr. Sayani is one of the few Mahomedans who sincerely think that the followers of the Arabian Prophet in India would, in the near future, be able to hold their own with the other races in intellectual competition, and he is not afraid that they would be left far behind in the race if the Western methods of administration and recruitment in the public service are more largely adopted in this country. But whether his political views are or are not popular with the major portion of his co-religionists in this country, he is held in very high respect and esteem by them all, and justly regarded as one of their most brilliant men. In another two months every educated Indian household will be perusing with interest and pleasure his speech from the presidential chair of the National Congress whether they accept or dissent from its conclusions, and we might profitably occupy ourselves to-day in placing before the public the salient facts of the life and career of one who is undoubtedly one of the first men of his native country.

Mr. Sayani received his early education in Bombay, and passed his matriculation examination in 1863. He took the B. A. degree of the University of Bombay in 1866, having carried off many prizes and scholarships in the course of his academic life. He impressed all who came in contact with him during his youth and early manhood as one possessing great intellectual powers and great capacity for work and a good deal was expected of him in his riper years. He was elected Dakshina Fellow of the Elphinstone College after graduation and he succeeded in taking his Master of Arts degree in 1867 and his Bachelor of laws degree in 1868. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace of his native city as soon as he became a full-fledged graduate both in arts and in law and he articled himself to a firm of solicitors named C. E. and F. S. Leathes, a firm which is now represented by the firm of Crawford and Burder. He came to be nominated a member of the Bombay University Senate in 1870, and successfully passed his solicitor's examination in due course and was fortunate enough to secure a rising and a lucrative practice in his profession within two years of his having joined the Bar. The work of a solicitor, whether in India or in England, is done principally out of court, and a solicitor can hardly earn that public reputation which falls to the lot of the successful advocate ; but his duties are equally responsible and require a great amount of

TACT, OF VIGILANCE AND OF KNOWLEDGE OF HUMAN NATURE.

A solicitor to rise to the front rank of his profession must be prepared with that happy turn of mind that enables one to unravel many mysteries and to have at his command a large fund of plausible suggestions to meet very set of circumstances as it arises, by following up one of which suggestions he may establish that view of the facts which his client endeavours to do and explain away all that is not consistent with the same. Although the fruits of his labours are exhibited with great effect by the leaders of another branch of the legal profession, the work that a solicitor has to do is very solid and substantial in case where the facts do not lie on the surface but have to be brought out with care and circumspection. It is impossible for anybody who is not intimately associated with a solicitor in public business to express an accurate opinion as to his professional capacities, for the outside public or even the Judges presiding in courts see the sum total of the labours of the counsel, the solicitor and the client in a lump and can hardly differentiate the portion of credit that belongs to each. Mr. Sayani has succeeded in pushing himself to the front rank of his profession, which in a wealthy city like Bombay means a considerable income and a social position next to that of nobody in the non-official world.

Mr. Sayani's activities in the Bombay Corporation began in 1875, in which year he became one of its members. His earnestness in the cause of municipal administration and his mastery of details were at once appreciated, and he became a valuable member of the Town Council. His civil services were valued both by the Government and the people, for in 1884 when he failed to be elected a member of the Town Council owing to one of those various influences which sway the fate of elections in this country, the Government included his name among its own nominees to what is now called the Standing Committee. The law of intestate and testamentary succession among the Khojah Mahomedans of Bombay being in an uncertain state, and a large number of suits involving decisions on the said law having come before the Bombay High Court, the then Chief Justice, Sir Michael Westropp suggested the appointment of a commission to define the said law, and the Local Government did appoint such a commission in 1874. It must be recorded to Mr. Sayani's credit that though he was at the time a young man, below thirty, he was selected by the Government as a proper man to sit on the commission and that his selection was approved of by the older and more experienced men of his own community. He discharged his duties in this important office to the entire satisfaction of those who had nominated him, and Sir Philip Wodehouse, the then Governor of Bombay, fittingly acknowledged his services and gave him the right of private entree to the Government house. His credit with the Government stood high, and this was further manifested by his appointment as Sheriff of Bombay by Sir James Fergusson on the 20th December 1881. His appointment was

HAILED BY ALL CLASSES,

and the Mahomedans made it an occasion of special rejoicing by raising the fund in honour of the occasion which has been subsequently made over to the University of Bombay and the interest of which is spent in awarding scholarships to deserving Mahomedan youths. In 1889 Mr. Sayani was elected Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and he filled that position with great credit to himself and advantage to the general public. He has always taken an interest in the educational problems of his native province, and although always a very busy man, he has often consented to act as an examiner to the Bombay University. He has also been a prominent figure in the political arana and has been for many years Joint Honorary Secretary to the Bombay, Anjuman-i-Islam. His business leaves him but little time for other occupations, and though he has for this reason been compelled to retire from the Standing Committee, his interest in municipal matters is still very keen, and he attends the meetings of the corporation with great regularity. He has very advanced views on the question of University reform, and from his place on the Syndicate of the University he advocates progress all along the line. On the first occasion that the additional memberships of the Indian Legislative Councils were thrown open to election Mr. Sayani got a seat as a matter of course. He discharged his duties as legislator with such ability and efficiency and was so useful as a medium between the Government and his constituents that he has since been selected by non-official members of the Bombay Council for a yet higher honour, *viz.*, that of representing the Bombay Presidency on the Imperial Council Board in succession to the Hon'ble Pherozshah Mehta, who was obliged to resign his seat in consequence of ill-health. He was gazetted for the honour too late to enable him to take any part in the last session of the Supreme Council, but he is expected to take an active part in the business of the coming session. His knowledge of the country in general and of the Mahomedans in particular, his familiarity with the details of administration, his mastery of facts and figures, coupled with his immense capacity for taking pains will no doubt make him a valuable adjunct to that illustrious assembly in whose debates it will now be his privilege to take part.

Mr. Sayani is very popular among the educated Indians all over the country for the simple reason that although a Mahomedan he rebels from the political school of Sir Syed Ahmed and his followers and is as staunch a Congressman as any that can be named. Besides the Honble Budruddin Tyabji, who presided over the Madras session of the Congress in 1887, it would be difficult to name a single Mahomedan, excepting Mr. Sayani of first-rate intellectual powers and position in life who has given any strong adhesion to the Congress cause. The Mahomedans generally are of opinion that by the introduction of Western systems of administration to this country, they would be

LEFT FAR BEHIND

in the race of life as compared with the Hindus the Parsis the Cashmiris and the other advanced communities. Mahomedans until recently were very slow to avail themselves of those advantages of English education which the British Government had placed within the reach of all its subjects, mainly on the ground that they were enjoined by their religion to read their own scriptures before paying attention to any secular learning and therefore they could not begin English at a very early age as other Indians could do. Public business being conducted mostly in the English language the Mahomedans were at a disadvantage as compared with those who had greater facilities for mastering that language and the literature and science embodied in it. The numerical majority of the Hindus would, it is urged, give them a decided advantage in all matters of representation and therefore the leaders of public opinion among the Mahomedans of Upper India studiously inculcate upon their co-religionists the duty of keeping themselves aloof from the Congress movement. Mr. Sayani and those who think with him ask their co-religionists to look upon the situation from a different point of view. They say that for a little while the Mahomedans might not reap the same advantages from the fruition of the labours of the Congress as the others, but their community is making fast strides towards progress and advancement and in a little while they would reap the same benefits as the other communities, and as the privilges sought would be for the common benefit of all, it would be a very shortsighted policy to abstain from those united efforts by which the Congress party generally hopes to advance its aims. This is the line of action which Mr. Sayani has adopted, and he is sticking to it all through. Like all educated Indians of considerable means, Mr. Sayani is very advanced in his private and social life. He is a very kind hearted gentleman, of a charitable disposition, and is accessible to all. He takes a deep interest in the rising mill industry of the town and island of Bombay. He has in the ordinary course many years of health and usefulness yet before him and would that he may be spared to give the benefit of his mature and sound judgment, now fortified with a wide experience of affairs, for a long timeyet to come equally to the Government, to his own co-religionists and to the public at large.

THE BENEFITS OF OPEN-AIR STABLING.

HORSES should no longer be called upon to adapt their constitutions and habits, as they do at present, to a state of dual life—a life whose two conditions are utterly unlike and incompatible with each other. Now, a troop horse passes the greater part of the year in barrack stables and the remainder more or less under the conditions of active service, picketed in the open, and surrounded by the free air of heaven. The first is a state which has been shown to be not altogether satisfactory; it is no good preparation for the supreme trial of war, and, during that trial, can certainly never be maintained. The second is as far as the animal is concerned, a representation of war under favourable circumstances, teaches the horse a number of lessons of the utmost value, and moulds his consitution and instinct to the endurance of experiences which have no part in stable-life. It may be said that in severe weather the amount of vital heat which is required to preserve condition could not be maintained in any animal standing in the suggested open shed, even with the assistance of rugs. But various forms of experience seem to show that this is not the case. In some Indian stations the nights at certain seasons are bitterly cold, with a severity that is all the more felt on account of the sudden change from the sun's heat during the day, and yet the horses do not perceptibly suffer from the lowness of temperature. Again, in Algeria the French cavalry stables, at stations a considerable height above the level of the sea, are constructed on the principlewhich is now suggested. There, the coldest weather, when the snow is lying deep on the ground and a bitter wind is penetrating everywhere, the horses of the Chasseurs d' Afriquo are stabled in open sheds and yet their percentage of sickness is generally ridiculously small, amounting only to about two per cent., and they are in the best condition, able to perform a great amount of work. Many other instances might be collected and cited of horses thriving and keeping in hard condition under the slightest of shelter, as long as they were well covered with rugs and well fed. The one climatic influence which ever seems really to affect them seriously for ill, is exposure to long-continued rain, and this appears absolutely to have the effect of washing the flesh off their bones. As long as they are dry, however, and their vital parts are protected by good wrappings, they are able to endure great extremes of temperature without in any way being affected by their influence.—From "Cavalry Stabling," in *Blackwood's Magazine* for October 1896.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—OCTOBER 27.

Kenny, Captain, Bo 2nd Lanners, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 28.

Kenny, Capt, Bo 2nd Lancers, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th October, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-15 p.m. and at Byculla Headquarters at 8-30 p.m. to-night.

2. The Range at Cooria will be open daily for carbine practice from the 1st November. The first shoot on Competition will take place on Sunday 1st November—Distance 200 and 300 yards.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th October, 1896.

1. Particulars of the prizes offered by the Commanding Officer for class firing and attendance at Parades for the right and left half Battalions and the several Adult and Cadet Companies are with Officers Commanding companies and at Head-quarters.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol B C Shaw "C" Coy, from 1st November 1896 to 31st March 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Riding School, at 7 o'clock this morning. Plain clothes. All members are requested to attend.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

1. The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association (Local) meeting matches will be fired for at Cooria, on the morning of Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st instant.

The conditions can be seen at Head-quarters and members wishing to compete should make their entries by 6 p.m. to-day the 29th instant. Comp titors must wear uniform.

2. The third Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 6th November.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following :—Lieut. H. C. Roe, Ap

NOTICES.

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For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
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For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.

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"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."

ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
In the years 1851-1853, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
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In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly—*except* Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
(BY PATENTED PROCESS.)
Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

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This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 43, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

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Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.

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If so, take Warner's Safe Cure, which never fails to promptly relieve these symptoms.

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Then use Warner's Safe Cure, which is a powerful Liver Invigorator and Sure Cure for these ailments.

2/9 & 4/6 per bottle of Chemists & Dealers.

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THE MOST **RELIABLE,**
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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1895.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphogenic Hair" is 5417, and the date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" as such, as an "Old Trade Mark" is numbered 3927, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For **thirty years** has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and **only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for** BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite Increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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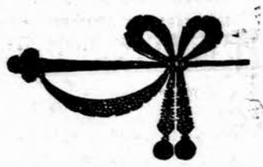
Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. ...

Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.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Matchless for the hands and complexion.
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Perfect health
for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

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RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
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This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

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An Ideal Nourishment for Infants.

Because: It contains all the elements required to build up the frame, makes firm healthy flesh, bone and muscle. It is a perfect Food in itself, without any addition, as it contains milk that has been partially pre-digested, and it can be easily assimilated by the youngest infant.

"Closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."
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